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ABSTRACT

This data book provides statistics on a range of indicators that measure critical aspects of children's lives in each of the 50 states and the District of Columbia. Statistics are provided in the following categories: (1) child health, including uninsured children, low birth weight babies, infant deaths, and immunizations; (2) child care and early childhood education, including child care costs, and child care provider characteristics; (3) child safety, including firearm deaths, juvenile crime, and child abuse and neglect; (2) elementary and secondary education, including 4th-grade reading proficiency, high school graduation rates, and per pupil expenditures; (4) economic security and federal program participation, including children and poverty, children in families receiving food stamps, receiving WIC (a Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children) assistance, receiving TANF (Temporary Assistance to Needy Families program) assistance, and children receiving free or reduced-price school lunches. State rankings in these indicators are included. A list of data sources concludes the data book. (HTH)

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# 2001
# Children in the States

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# About the Children's Defense Fund

The mission of the Children's Defense Fund is to Leave No Child Behind® and to ensure every child a *Healthy Start*, a *Head Start*, a *Fair Start*, a *Safe Start*, and a *Moral Start* in life and successful passage to adulthood with the help of caring families and communities.

CDF provides a strong, effective voice for *all* the children of America who cannot vote, lobby, or speak for themselves. We pay particular attention to the needs of poor and minority children and those with disabilities. CDF educates the nation about the needs of children and encourages preventive investment before they get sick, into trouble, drop out of school, or suffer family breakdown.

CDF began in 1973 and is a private, nonprofit organization supported by foundations and corporate grants and individual donations. We have never taken government funds.

# 2001
# Children in the States

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# INTRODUCTION

Our ability to make decisions in the best interest of children depends upon access to accurate, timely, and comprehensive information about the condition of children and their families. As state and local governments, as well as the private sector, take on increasing levels of responsibility for the design and implementation of programs affecting children, the need for data is increasing.

Data related to children at the state and local levels is often difficult to obtain and lacks any kind of comparison to surrounding states or a national average. Having key state and national data in a concise uniform format will enable readers to measure how their own state is doing, compare neighboring states and the national average, and then urge their elected officials (at the federal, state, and local level) to do more for children.

This is an historic opportunity to invest in a better future for our children by investing in activities that promote their health and well-being. CDF hopes you will use these state profiles as a tool for planning and action.

## STATE RANKINGS FOR 2001

This year states were ranked on: children's health coverage, babies born to mothers who received early prenatal care, infant mortality, babies born with low birthweight, child immunizations for two-year-olds, children living in poverty, and state spending per student for public elementary and secondary pupils.

Again this year there were wide discrepancies between the states:

**HEALTH INSURANCE:**

- Vermont ranks first in the nation with only 7.2 percent of children lacking health coverage; Texas and Arizona rank last with 25.2 percent and 25.4 percent (respectively) of children without health coverage.

| Rank | State | Estimated Number | Percentage | Rank | State | Estimated Number | Percentage |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Vermont | 11,000 | 7.2 % | 42 | Idaho | 74,000 | 19.1 % |
| 2 | Rhode Island | 19,000 | 7.5 | 43 | Oklahoma | 186,000 | 19.2 |
| 3 | Nebraska | 39,000 | 8.1 | 44 | Montana | 48,000 | 19.3 |
| 4 | Minnesota | 113,000 | 8.3 | 45 | California | 1,896,000 | 19.4 |
| 5 | Pennsylvania | 257,000 | 8.4 | 46 | Arkansas | 144,000 | 19.9 |
| 6 | New Hampshire | 28,000 | 8.6 | 47 | Louisiana | 290,000 | 21.9 |
| 7 | Massachusetts | 136,000 | 8.7 | 47 | New Mexico | 119,000 | 21.9 |
| 7 | Wisconsin | 126,000 | 8.7 | 49 | Nevada | 116,000 | 22.0 |
| 9 | Hawaii | 28,000 | 8.8 | 50 | Texas | 1,582,000 | 25.2 |
| 9 | Iowa | 68,000 | 8.8 | 51 | Arizona | 367,000 | 25.4 |

## BABIES BORN TO MOTHERS WHO RECEIVED EARLY PRENATAL CARE:

- New Hampshire and Rhode Island rank first with 89.7 percent of babies born to mothers receiving early prenatal care; the District of Columbia and New Mexico rank last with only 72.0 percent and 67.6 percent (respectively) of babies born to mothers receiving early prenatal care.

| Rank | State | Percentage | Rank | State | Percentage |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | New Hampshire | 89.7 % | 42 | Oregon | 80.2 % |
| 1 | Rhode Island | 89.7 | 43 | Indiana | 79.9 |
| 3 | Massachusetts | 89.5 | 44 | Texas | 79.3 |
| 4 | Maine | 88.9 | 45 | Idaho | 78.7 |
| 5 | Connecticut | 88.0 | 46 | Oklahoma | 78.6 |
| 6 | Maryland | 87.8 | 47 | Arkansas | 77.8 |
| 7 | Vermont | 87.4 | 48 | Arizona | 75.1 |
| 8 | Iowa | 87.3 | 49 | Nevada | 74.6 |
| 9 | Georgia | 86.4 | 50 | District of Columbia | 72.0 |
| 9 | Kentucky | 86.4 | 51 | New Mexico | 67.6 |

## LOW BIRTHWEIGHT:

- Oregon ranks first with 5.4 percent of babies born at low birthweights*; Mississippi and the District of Columbia rank last with 10.1 percent and 13.1 percent (respectively) of babies born at low birthweights.

| Rank | State | Percentage | Rank | State | Percentage |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Oregon | 5.4 % | 42 | Maryland | 8.7 % |
| 2 | New Hampshire | 5.7 | 43 | North Carolina | 8.8 |
| 2 | Washington | 5.7 | 44 | Arkansas | 8.9 |
| 4 | Maine | 5.8 | 44 | Wyoming | 8.9 |
| 4 | Minnesota | 5.8 | 46 | Tennessee | 9.1 |
| 4 | South Dakota | 5.8 | 47 | Alabama | 9.3 |
| 7 | Alaska | 6.0 | 48 | South Carolina | 9.5 |
| 7 | Idaho | 6.0 | 49 | Louisiana | 10.1 |
| 9 | California | 6.2 | 49 | Mississippi | 10.1 |
| 10 | Iowa | 6.4 | 51 | District of Columbia | 13.1 |

* Less than 2,500 grams (5 lbs., 8 oz.)

## INFANT MORTALITY*:

- New Hampshire ranks first with an infant death rate of 4.4 per 1,000 live births; the District of Columbia ranks last with an infant death rate of 12.5 per 1,000 live births.

| Rank | State | Number | Rate per 1,000 births | Rank | State | Number | Rate per 1,000 births |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | New Hampshire | 63 | 4.4 | 41 | Maryland | 616 | 8.6 |
| 2 | Massachusetts | 416 | 5.1 | 41 | North Dakota | 68 | 8.6 |
| 3 | Oregon | 245 | 5.4 | 43 | Arkansas | 329 | 8.9 |
| 4 | Utah | 255 | 5.6 | 44 | Louisiana | 609 | 9.1 |
| 5 | Washington | 455 | 5.7 | 44 | South Dakota | 94 | 9.1 |
| 6 | California | 3,007 | 5.8 | 46 | North Carolina | 1,038 | 9.3 |
| 7 | Alaska | 59 | 5.9 | 47 | Delaware | 102 | 9.6 |
| 7 | Minnesota | 386 | 5.9 | 47 | South Carolina | 515 | 9.6 |
| 9 | Maine | 87 | 6.3 | 49 | Mississippi | 435 | 10.1 |
| 9 | New York | 1,623 | 6.3 | 50 | Alabama | 633 | 10.2 |
| | | | | 51 | District of Columbia | 96 | 12.5 |

*Infant deaths per 1,000 live births.

## CHILD IMMUNIZATIONS:

- Vermont ranks first with 90.5 percent of two-year-olds fully immunized; Oregon and Idaho rank last with 72.3 percent and 69.4 percent (respectively) of two-year-olds fully immunized.

| Rank | State | Percentage | Rank | State | Percentage |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Vermont | 90.5 % | 42 | Washington | 74.9 % |
| 2 | Kentucky | 87.6 | 43 | Michigan | 74.4 |
| 3 | Rhode Island | 87.4 | 44 | Indiana | 74.3 |
| 4 | Pennsylvania | 86.0 | 45 | Nevada | 73.1 |
| 5 | Connecticut | 85.9 | 46 | New Mexico | 73.0 |
| 6 | Massachusetts | 85.2 | 47 | Oklahoma | 72.9 |
| 6 | Minnesota | 85.2 | 48 | Arizona | 72.4 |
| 8 | New Hampshire | 84.5 | 48 | Texas | 72.4 |
| 8 | Wisconsin | 84.5 | 50 | Oregon | 72.3 |
| 10 | Iowa | 83.4 | 51 | Idaho | 69.4 |

## CHILDREN IN POVERTY:

- New Hampshire ranks first with 10.0 percent of children living in poverty; New Mexico and the District of Columbia rank last with 27.5 percent and 33.7 percent (respectively) of children living in poverty.

| Rank | State | Number | Percentage | Rank | State | Number | Percentage |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | New Hampshire | 30,356 | 10.0 % | 42 | Oklahoma | 210,470 | 23.7 % |
| 2 | Utah | 89,867 | 12.5 | 43 | Alabama | 260,970 | 23.8 |
| 3 | Nebraska | 57,013 | 12.6 | 44 | Mississippi | 188,272 | 24.5 |
| 4 | Vermont | 18,244 | 12.7 | 45 | California | 2,223,674 | 24.6 |
| 5 | Minnesota | 167,853 | 13.1 | 46 | New York | 1,121,585 | 24.7 |
| 6 | Iowa | 100,262 | 13.7 | 46 | West Virginia | 102,253 | 24.7 |
| 7 | Wisconsin | 196,327 | 14.3 | 48 | Arkansas | 169,089 | 25.0 |
| 8 | Colorado | 155,960 | 14.6 | 49 | Louisiana | 316,991 | 26.0 |
| 9 | Connecticut | 121,256 | 14.7 | 50 | New Mexico | 139,854 | 27.5 |
| 10 | Indiana | 228,246 | 14.8 | 51 | District of Columbia | 33,503 | 33.7 |
| 10 | New Jersey | 302,459 | 14.8 | | | | |

## PER PUPIL EDUCATION SPENDING:

- New Jersey ranks first with $9,643 spent per public school student; Mississippi and Utah rank last with $4,288 and $3,969 (respectively) spent per student.

| Rank | State | Dollars | Rank | State | Dollars |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | New Jersey | $9,643 | 42 | Oklahoma | $5,033 |
| 2 | Connecticut | 8,904 | 43 | New Mexico | 5,005 |
| 3 | New York | 8,852 | 44 | Tennessee | 4,937 |
| 4 | District of Columbia | 8,393 | 45 | Alabama | 4,849 |
| 5 | Alaska | 8,271 | 46 | Idaho | 4,721 |
| 6 | Rhode Island | 7,928 | 47 | Arkansas | 4,708 |
| 7 | Massachusetts | 7,778 | 48 | South Dakota | 4,669 |
| 8 | Delaware | 7,420 | 49 | Arizona | 4,595 |
| 9 | Pennsylvania | 7,209 | 50 | Mississippi | 4,288 |
| 10 | Wisconsin | 7,123 | 51 | Utah | 3,969 |

Many factors may help or impede a state's ability to address the needs of families such as population, geography, or family income. But much more can be done to close the gaps between state efforts to meet the needs of their children.

| State | Number of times in top 10 BEST rankings for 7 indicators |
|---|---|
| New Hampshire | 6 |
| Iowa | 5 |
| Massachusetts | 5 |
| Minnesota | 5 |
| Connecticut | 4 |
| Rhode Island | 4 |
| Wisconsin | 4 |
| Vermont | 4 |
| Maine | 3 |
| Alaska | 3 |
| Pennsylvania | 3 |

| State | Number of times in top 10 WORST rankings for 7 indicators |
|---|---|
| Arkansas | 6 |
| New Mexico | 5 |
| Oklahoma | 5 |
| Alaska | 4 |
| Arizona | 4 |
| District of Columbia | 4 |
| Idaho | 4 |
| Louisiana | 4 |
| Mississippi | 4 |
| Nevada | 3 |
| Texas | 3 |

A summary of state rankings can be found on page 103. We applaud the states that have been supporting children and their families and hope they will continue their efforts. Unfortunately, some states consistently rank at the bottom for many of the indicators. We hope these states will enact policies and conduct aggressive outreach to improve the lives of children living within their borders.

Even among the states doing well, there is still room for improvement. While child poverty has been declining in recent years, it is still too high. For example, New Hampshire ranks first in the nation with the lowest percentage of children living at poverty. Still, 10 percent of New Hampshire children live in poverty. Certainly, we can and should do much better than that. Poverty has declined in recent years, but it too often remains a reality in the lives of our children.

### SPUR INNOVATION IN YOUR COMMUNITY

Pay attention to what is working in your state and what has been working for others. Gather as much data as possible. Examine the programs and policies that have been successful in protecting and supporting children in other states to see how they can be adapted to work in your state. Similarly, there are many model programs in neighborhoods nationwide. These positive local successes should not be discounted simply because they haven't impacted the state figures as a whole. Every community counts! Two sources for additional information are *Trends in the Well-Being of America's Children and Youth 2000*, a publication of the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, available online at http://aspe.hhs.gov/hsp/00trends/index.htm as well as publications from KIDS COUNT, a project of the Annie E. Casey Foundation at http://www.aecf.org/kidscount/index.htm .

### PUBLICIZE THE CONDITION OF CHILDREN IN YOUR STATE AND NEIGHBORHOOD

We encourage you to photocopy and distribute your state profile. We also encourage you to develop profiles of your own, based on the needs you are witnessing every day in your community. To help you in this effort, please consult the Quick Guide to Data on page 110.

### HIGHLIGHT POSITIVE SOLUTIONS

We hope you point to effective solutions that have been making the difference in assuring that we Leave No Child Behind®. Used in tandem with *The State of America's Children Yearbook, 2001*, which highlights model programs and delineates an agenda for action, policy makers, business leaders, children's advocates, and concerned citizens will be armed with the information they need to improve the lives of children in America.

No single person, institution, or government agency can meet all the needs of our children and families. But each of us, taking one or more of those needs, can together weave the seamless web of family, community, and public- and private-sector support that children need.

# 2001
# State
# Profiles

# ALABAMA

## Children in the States 2001

| *In Alabama.....* | *In America.....* |
|---|---|
| **HEALTHY START** | |
| • 177,000 children have no health insurance (15.0 percent of children under age 19). *The state ranks 34th in the percentage of uninsured children.* (1997-1999 average) | • 10.8 million children are uninsured (14.1 percent of children under age 19). (1997-1999 average) |
| • 82.4 percent of babies are born to mothers who received early prenatal care. *The state ranks 30th in the percentage of mothers who received early prenatal care.* (1998) | • 82.8 percent of babies are born to mothers who received early prenatal care. (1998) |
| • 9.3 percent of births are babies of low birthweight. *The state ranks 47th in low birthweight births.* (1998) | • 7.6 percent of births are babies of low birthweight. (1998) |
| • There are 10.2 infant deaths per 1,000 live births. *The state ranks 50th in infant mortality.* (1998) | • There are 7.2 infant deaths per 1,000 live births. (1998) |
| • 78.4 percent of two-year-olds are immunized. *The state ranks 31st in childhood immunizations for two-year-olds.* (1999) | • 78.6 percent of two-year-olds are immunized. (1999) |
| • The teen birth rate is 65.5 per 1,000 females ages 15 – 19. (1998) | • The teen birth rate is 51.1 per 1,000 females ages 15 - 19. (1998) |
| • ALL Kids covers children ages 18 and under with family incomes up to 200 percent of the federal poverty level ($35,300 per year for a family of four). | |
| **HEAD START** | |
| • 61.8 percent of mothers with children under 6 and 73.0 percent of mothers with children ages 6 – 17 were in the labor force in 1990. | • 59.7 percent of mothers with children under 6 and 75 percent of mothers with children ages 6 – 17 were in the labor force in 1990. |
| • Child care for a four-year-old in a child care center in an urban area averages $3,672 per year. This is more than the cost of public college tuition in Alabama --$2,621 per year, or 71 percent of the cost of care for a four-year-old. The average cost of infant care is even higher –$4,242 per year. (2000) | • In 49 of 50 states, child care for a four-year-old in an urban center is more than the cost of public college tuition. Center care for an infant in an urban area is more than the cost of public college tuition in all states. (2000) |
| • Only 11 percent of children eligible for child care assistance under federal law receive help. (1999) | • Only 12 percent of children eligible for child care assistance under federal law receive help. (1999) |
| • 15,832 children were served by Head Start in 2000. | • 761,853 children were served by Head Start in 2000. |
| • A single caregiver in a child care center can care for as many as 6 nine-month-old infants (the maximum recommended number of children this age per caregiver is 4) or for as many as 20 four-year-olds (the maximum recommended number of children this age per caregiver is 10). (2000) | • Thirty-three states (including the District of Columbia) meet recommended levels for the number of nine-month-olds allowed per caregiver in a child care center, and 18 states (including the District of Columbia) meet recommended levels for the number of four-year-olds allowed per caregiver. (2000) |
| • Providers in child care centers are not required to have any early childhood training before serving children. (2000) | • Twenty states require providers in child care centers to have early childhood training before serving children. (2000) |
| • Providers in family child care home are not required to have any early childhood training before serving children. (2000) | • Eleven states require family child care providers to have early childhood training before serving children. (2000) |
| • Child care workers earn an average annual income of $13,640. (1999) | • Child care workers earn an average annual income of $15,430. (1999) |
| **SAFE START** | |
| • There were 86 total firearm deaths of children and teens in 1998, including 24 suicides, 47 homicides, 11 accidents, and 4 of unknown intent. There is not a state Child Access Prevention (CAP) law and there is not a Trigger Lock law. | • There were 3,761 total firearm deaths of children and teens in 1998, including 1,241 suicides, 2,184 homicides, 262 accidents, and 74 of unknown intent. |
| • Minority youth make up 35 percent of the juvenile population, but 69 percent of youth committed to public juvenile detention centers. (1997) | • The proportion of minorities in the juvenile population is 34 percent, but the proportion of minority juveniles committed to public juvenile detention centers is 67 percent. (1997) |

D

# ALABAMA

## Children in the States * 2001

| In Alabama..... | In America..... |
|---|---|
| 13,773 children were victims of abuse and neglect in 1999 (a 16.6 percent decrease since 1990); the child victimization rate was 12.9 per 1,000 children. | Nationally, there were 826,162 children who were victims of child abuse and neglect in 1999 (8.55 percent fewer than in 1990); this represented a victimization rate of 11.8 per 1,000 children. |
| **EDUCATION** | |
| 73 percent of reading classes have more than 20 pupils. (1998) | 78 percent of reading classes have more than 20 pupils. (1998) |
| 76 percent of 4th graders read below the proficient level. (1998) | 71 percent of 4th graders read below the proficient level. (1998) |
| There are 15.7 pupils for every teacher. (1998) | There are 16.5 pupils for every teacher. (1998) |
| 19.8 percent of Science teachers, 13.5 percent of Math teachers, and 18.4 percent of English teachers in the public school system never received a major or minor degree in those subjects. (1993-94) | 21.8 percent of Science teachers, 20.3 percent of Math teachers, and 19.3 percent of English teachers in the public school system never received a major or minor degree in those subjects. (1993-94) |
| The high school completion rate is 83.1 percent. (1997-1999) | The high school completion rate is 85.5 percent. (1997-1999) |
| $4,849 was spent per pupil in the academic year 1997-98. *The state ranks 45th for total expenditures per pupil.* | New Jersey, the state with the highest rank for expenditures per pupil, spends $9,643. (1997-1998) |
| **FAIR START** | |
| There are 1,066,177 children in Alabama. In 1997, 260,970 of them (23.8 percent) were poor. The 1997 poverty level was $12,802 a year ($1,067 a month). *The state ranks 43rd in the percentage of children in poverty.* | There are 70,199,435 children. In 1997, 14,113,067 (19.9 percent) were poor. |
| Between August 1996 and June 2000, the welfare caseload dropped 45.2 percent from 100,662 to 55,168 persons. | Between August 1996 and June 2000, the welfare caseload dropped 53 percent from 12,241,489 to 5,677,443 persons. |
| 216,200 children received Food Stamps in FY1999, a 21 percent decline from FY1996 to FY1999. | 9,332,299 children received Food Stamps in FY1999, a 29.2 percent decline from FY1996. |
| The maximum monthly cash assistance TANF benefit for a family of three is $164. (January 2000) | The median state's maximum monthly TANF cash benefit for a family of three is $379. |
| There were 103,930 participants in the Supplemental Food Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC) in FY2000. | WIC had 6,963,822 participants in FY2000. |
| 537,693 children participated in the School Lunch Program in FY2000. | 26,680,989 children participated in the School Lunch Program in FY2000. |
| 137,876 children participated in the School Breakfast Program in FY2000. | 7,358,046 children participated in the School Breakfast Program in FY2000. |
| There were 36,356 participants in the Child & Adult Care Food Program in FY2000. | There were 2,587,628 participants in the Child & Adult Care Food Program in FY2000. |
| There were 40,293 children in the Summer Food Program in FY2000. | There were 2,050,899 children in the Summer Food Program in FY2000. |

### AVAILABLE FUNDS IN ALABAMA

- The total state budget balance for FY2000 was $68 million.
- Under the Master Settlement Agreement of 1998, Alabama was scheduled to receive $112 million in tobacco settlement money in 2001.
- As of September 30, 2000, Alabama did not spend $28.7 million of its 1998 federal funds for the Children's Health Insurance Program and had to return $10.2 million which was redistributed to other states.
- The total unobligated (uncommitted) TANF funds for FY1997 through FY2000 is $69.2 million.

# ALASKA

## Children in the States * 2001

| *In Alaska.....* | *In America.....* |
|---|---|
| **HEALTHY START** | |
| • 32,000 children have no health insurance (15.2 percent of children under age 19). *The state ranks 35th in the percentage of uninsured children.* (1997-1999 average) | • 10.8 million children are uninsured (14.1 percent of children under age 19). (1997-1999 average) |
| • 81.4 percent of babies are born to mothers who received early prenatal care. *The state ranks 37th in the percentage of mothers who received early prenatal care.* (1998) | • 82.8 percent of babies are born to mothers who received early prenatal care. (1998) |
| • 6.0 percent of births are babies of low birthweight. *The state ranks 7th in low birthweight births.* (1998) | • 7.6 percent of births are babies of low birthweight. (1998) |
| • There are 5.9 infant deaths per 1,000 live births. *The state ranks 7th in infant mortality.* (1998) | • There are 7.2 infant deaths per 1,000 live births. (1998) |
| • 80.1 percent of two-year-olds are immunized. *The state ranks 28th in childhood immunizations for two-year-olds.* (1999) | • 78.6 percent of two-year-olds are immunized. (1999) |
| • The teen birth rate is 42.4 per 1,000 females ages 15 – 19. (1998) | • The teen birth rate is 51.1 per 1,000 females ages 15 - 19. (1998) |
| • Denali KidCare covers children ages 18 and under and pregnant women with family incomes up to 200 percent of the federal poverty level ($44,140 per year for a family of four). | |
| **HEAD START** | |
| • 58.3 percent of mothers with children under 6 and 77.1 percent of mothers with children ages 6 – 17 were in the labor force in 1990. | • 59.7 percent of mothers with children under 6 and 75 percent of mothers with children ages 6 – 17 were in the labor force in 1990. |
| • Child care for a four-year-old in a child care center in an urban area averages $6,019 per year. This is more than the cost of public college tuition in Alaska –$2,769 per year, or 46 percent of the cost of care for a four-year-old. The average cost of infant care is even higher –$7,176 per year. (2000) | • In 49 of 50 states, child care for a four-year-old in an urban center is more than the cost of public college tuition. Center care for an infant in an urban area is more than the cost of public college tuition in all states. (2000) |
| • Only 13 percent of children eligible for child care assistance under federal law receive help. (1999) | • Only 12 percent of children eligible for child care assistance under federal law receive help. (1999) |
| • 1,297 children were served by Head Start in 2000. | • 761,853 children were served by Head Start in 2000. |
| • A single caregiver in a child care center can care for as many as 5 nine-month-old infants (the maximum recommended number of children this age per caregiver is 4) or for as many as 10 four-year-olds (the maximum recommended number of children this age per caregiver is 10). (2000) | • Thirty-three states (including the District of Columbia) meet recommended levels for the number of nine-month-olds allowed per caregiver in a child care center, and 18 states (including the District of Columbia) meet recommended levels for the number of four-year-olds allowed per caregiver. (2000) |
| • Providers in child care centers are not required to have any early childhood training before serving children. (2000) | • Twenty states require providers in child care centers to have early childhood training before serving children. (2000) |
| • Providers in family child care homes are not required to have any early childhood training before serving children. (2000) | • Eleven states require family child care providers to have early childhood training before serving children. (2000) |
| • Child care workers earn an average annual income of $17,970. (1999) | • Child care workers earn an average annual income of $15,430. (1999) |
| **SAFE START** | |
| • There were 16 total firearm deaths of children and teens in 1998, including 10 suicides, 3 homicides, 3 accidents, and 0 of unknown intent. There is not a state Child Access Prevention (CAP) law and there is not a Trigger Lock law. | • There were 3,761 total firearm deaths of children and teens in 1998, including 1,241 suicides, 2,184 homicides, 262 accidents, and 74 of unknown intent. |
| • Minority youth make up 35 percent of the juvenile population, but 47 percent of youth committed to public juvenile detention centers. (1997) | • The proportion of minorities in the juvenile population is 34 percent, but the proportion of minority juveniles committed to public juvenile detention centers is 67 percent. (1997) |

# ALASKA

## Children in the States * 2001

| *In Alaska.....* | *In America.....* |
|---|---|
| 6,032 children were victims of abuse and neglect in 1999 (a 15.6 percent increase since 1990); the child victimization rate was 30.7 per 1,000 children. | Nationally, there were 826,162 children who were victims of child abuse and neglect in 1999 (8.55 percent fewer than in 1990); this represented a victimization rate of 11.8 per 1,000 children. |
| **EDUCATION** | |
| There are 16.7 pupils for every teacher. (1998) | There are 16.5 pupils for every teacher. (1998) |
| 24.4 percent of Science teachers, 42.6 percent of Math teachers, and 25.4 percent of English teachers in the public school system never received a major or minor degree in those subjects. (1993-94) | 21.8 percent of Science teachers, 20.3 percent of Math teachers, and 19.3 percent of English teachers in the public school system never received a major or minor degree in those subjects. (1993-94) |
| The high school completion rate is 90.8 percent. (1997-1999) | The high school completion rate is 85.5 percent. (1997-1999) |
| $8,271 was spent per pupil in the academic year 1997-98. *The state ranks 5th for total expenditures per pupil.* | New Jersey, the state with the highest rank for expenditures per pupil, spends $9,643. (1997-1998) |
| **FAIR START** | |
| There are 196,825 children in Alaska. In 1997, 31,968 of them (16.2 percent) were poor. The 1997 poverty level was $12,802 a year ($1,067 a month). *The state ranks 20th in the percentage of children in poverty.* | There are 70,199,435 children. In 1997, 14,113,067 (19.9 percent) were poor. |
| Between August 1996 and June 2000, the welfare caseload dropped 31.4 percent from 35,544 to 24,389 persons. | Between August 1996 and June 2000, the welfare caseload dropped 53 percent from 12,241,489 to 5,677,443 persons. |
| 20,743 children received Food Stamps in FY1999, a 23 percent decline from FY1996 to FY1999. | 9,332,299 children received Food Stamps in FY1999, a 29.2 percent decline from FY1996. |
| The maximum monthly cash assistance TANF benefit for a family of three is $923. (January 2000) | The median state's maximum monthly TANF cash benefit for a family of three is $379. |
| There were 24,395 participants in the Supplemental Food Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC) in FY2000. | WIC had 6,963,822 participants in FY2000. |
| 49,508 children participated in the School Lunch Program in FY2000. | 26,680,989 children participated in the School Lunch Program in FY2000. |
| 9,094 children participated in the School Breakfast Program in FY2000. | 7,358,046 children participated in the School Breakfast Program in FY2000. |
| There were 7,780 participants in the Child & Adult Care Food Program in FY2000. | There were 2,587,628 participants in the Child & Adult Care Food Program in FY2000. |
| There were 519 children in the Summer Food Program in FY2000. | There were 2,050,899 children in the Summer Food Program in FY2000. |

### AVAILABLE FUNDS IN ALASKA

- The total state budget balance for FY2000 was $2.9 billion.
- Under the Master Settlement Agreement of 1998, Alaska was scheduled to receive $24 million in tobacco settlement money in 2001.
- As of September 30, 2000, Alaska had spent all of its FY1998 federal funds for the Children's Health Insurance Program and received an additional $15.0 million that was redistributed from other states.
- The total unobligated (uncommitted) TANF funds for FY1997 through FY2000 is $2.9 million.

# ARIZONA

## Children in the States * 2001

| *In Arizona.....* | *In America.....* |
|---|---|
| **HEALTHY START** | |
| • 367,000 children have no health insurance (25.4 percent of children under age 19). *The state ranks 51st in the percentage of uninsured children.* (1997-1999 average) | • 10.8 million children are uninsured (14.1 percent of children under age 19). (1997-1999 average) |
| • 75.1 percent of babies are born to mothers who received early prenatal care. *The state ranks 48th in the percentage of mothers who received early prenatal care.* (1998) | • 82.8 percent of babies are born to mothers who received early prenatal care. (1998) |
| • 6.8 percent of births are babies of low birthweight. *The state ranks 16th in low birthweight births.* (1998) | • 7.6 percent of births are babies of low birthweight. (1998) |
| • There are 7.5 infant deaths per 1,000 live births. *The state ranks 29th in infant mortality.* (1998) | • There are 7.2 infant deaths per 1,000 live births. (1998) |
| • 72.4 percent of two-year-olds are immunized. *The state ranks 48th in childhood immunizations for two-year-olds.* (1999) | • 78.6 percent of two-year-olds are immunized. (1999) |
| • The teen birth rate is 70.5 per 1,000 females ages 15 – 19. (1998) | • The teen birth rate is 51.1 per 1,000 females ages 15 - 19. (1998) |
| • KidsCare covers children ages 18 and under with family incomes up to 200 percent of the federal poverty level ($35,300 per year for a family of four). | |
| **HEAD START** | |
| • 58.3 percent of mothers with children under 6 and 73.9 percent of mothers with children ages 6 – 17 were in the labor force in 1990. | • 59.7 percent of mothers with children under 6 and 75 percent of mothers with children ages 6 – 17 were in the labor force in 1990. |
| • Child care for a four-year-old in a child care center in an urban area averages $4,352 per year. This is more than the cost of public college tuition in Arizona –$2,158 per year, or 50 percent of the cost of care for a four-year-old. The average cost of infant care is even higher –$4,965 per year. (2000) | • In 49 of 50 states, child care for a four-year-old in an urban center is more than the cost of public college tuition. Center care for an infant in an urban area is more than the cost of public college tuition in all states. (2000) |
| • Only 13 percent of children eligible for child care assistance under federal law receive help. (1999) | • Only 12 percent of children eligible for child care assistance under federal law receive help. (1999) |
| • 11,882 children were served by Head Start in 2000. | • 761,853 children were served by Head Start in 2000. |
| • A single caregiver in a child care center can care for as many as 5 nine-month-old infants, and two caregivers can care for up to 11 infants (the maximum recommended number of children this age per caregiver is 4). A single caregiver can care for as many as 15 four-year-olds (the maximum recommended number of children this age per caregiver is 10). (2000) | • Thirty-three states (including the District of Columbia) meet recommended levels for the number of nine-month-olds allowed per caregiver in a child care center, and 18 states (including the District of Columbia) meet recommended levels for the number of four-year-olds allowed per caregiver. (2000) |
| • Providers in child care centers are not required to have any early childhood training before serving children. (2000) | • Twenty states require providers in child care centers to have early childhood training before serving children. (2000) |
| • Providers in family child care homes are not required to have any early childhood training before serving children. (2000) | • Eleven states require family child care providers to have early childhood training before serving children. (2000) |
| • Child care workers earn an average annual income of $14,390. (1999) | • Child care workers earn an average annual income of $15,430. (1999) |
| **SAFE START** | |
| • There were 102 total firearm deaths of children and teens in 1998, including 43 suicides, 49 homicides, 6 accidents, and 4 of unknown intent. There is not a state Child Access Prevention (CAP) law and there is not a Trigger Lock law. | • There were 3,761 total firearm deaths of children and teens in 1998, including 1,241 suicides, 2,184 homicides, 262 accidents, and 74 of unknown intent. |
| • Minority youth make up 43 percent of the juvenile population, but 63 percent of youth committed to public juvenile detention centers. (1997) | • The proportion of minorities in the juvenile population is 34 percent, but the proportion of minority juveniles committed to public juvenile detention centers is 67 percent. (1997) |

# ARIZONA

## Children in the States * 2001

| *In Arizona.....* | *In America.....* |
|---|---|
| - 9,205 children were victims of abuse and neglect in 1999 (a 62 percent decrease since 1990); the child victimization rate was 6.9 per 1,000 children. | - Nationally, there were 826,162 children who were victims of child abuse and neglect in 1999 (8.55 percent fewer than in 1990); this represented a victimization rate of 11.8 per 1,000 children. |
| **EDUCATION** | |
| - 86 percent of reading classes have more than 20 pupils. (1998) | - 78 percent of reading classes have more than 20 pupils. (1998) |
| - 78 percent of 4th graders read below the proficient level. (1998) | - 71 percent of 4th graders read below the proficient level. (1998) |
| - There are 20.0 pupils for every teacher. (1998) | - There are 16.5 pupils for every teacher. (1998) |
| - 24.1 percent of Science teachers, 39.2 percent of Math teachers, and 27.7 percent of English teachers in the public school system never received a major or minor degree in those subjects. (1993-94) | - 21.8 percent of Science teachers, 20.3 percent of Math teachers, and 19.3 percent of English teachers in the public school system never received a major or minor degree in those subjects. (1993-94) |
| - The high school completion rate is 75.0 percent. (1997-1999) | - The high school completion rate is 85.5 percent. (1997-1999) |
| - $4,595 was spent per pupil in the academic year 1997-98. *The state ranks 49th for total expenditures per pupil.* | - New Jersey, the state with the highest rank for expenditures per pupil, spends $9,643. (1997-1998) |
| **FAIR START** | |
| - There are 1,334,564 children in Arizona. In 1997, 305,109 of them (23.2 percent) were poor. The 1997 poverty level was $12,802 a year ($1,067 a month). *The state ranks 40th in the percentage of children in poverty.* | - There are 70,199,435 children. In 1997, 14,113,067 (19.9 percent) were poor. |
| - Between August 1996 and June 2000, the welfare caseload dropped 51.1 percent from 169,442 to 82,851 persons. | - Between August 1996 and June 2000, the welfare caseload dropped 53 percent from 12,241,489 to 5,677,443 persons. |
| - 150,380 children received Food Stamps in FY1999, a 35 percent decline from FY1996 to FY1999. | - 9,332,299 children received Food Stamps in FY1999, a 29.2 percent decline from FY1996. |
| - The maximum monthly cash assistance TANF benefit for a family of three is $347. (January 2000) | - The median state's maximum monthly TANF cash benefit for a family of three is $379. |
| - There were 145,391 participants in the Supplemental Food Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC) in FY2000. | - WIC had 6,963,822 participants in FY2000. |
| - 445,239 children participated in the School Lunch Program in FY2000. | - 26,680,989 children participated in the School Lunch Program in FY2000. |
| - 133,226 children participated in the School Breakfast Program in FY2000. | - 7,358,046 children participated in the School Breakfast Program in FY2000. |
| - There were 41,935 participants in the Child & Adult Care Food Program in FY2000. | - There were 2,587,628 participants in the Child & Adult Care Food Program in FY2000. |
| - There were 22,170 children in the Summer Food Program in FY2000. | - There were 2,050,899 children in the Summer Food Program in FY2000. |

### AVAILABLE FUNDS IN ARIZONA

- The total state budget balance for FY2000 was $609 million.
- Under the Master Settlement Agreement of 1998, Arizona was scheduled to receive $102 million in tobacco settlement money in 2001.
- As of September 30, 2000, Arizona did not spend $78.6 million of its 1998 federal funds for the Children's Health Insurance Program and had to return $27.8 million which was redistributed to other states.
- The total unobligated (uncommitted) TANF funds for FY1997 through FY2000 is $35.1 million.

# ARKANSAS

## Children in the States * 2001

| *In Arkansas.....* | *In America.....* |
|---|---|
| **HEALTHY START** | |
| 144,000 children have no health insurance (19.9 percent of children under age 19). *The state ranks 46th in the percentage of uninsured children.* (1997-1999 average) | 10.8 million children are uninsured (14.1 percent of children under age 19). (1997-1999 average) |
| 77.8 percent of babies are born to mothers who received early prenatal care. *The state ranks 47th in the percentage of mothers who received early prenatal care.* (1998) | 82.8 percent of babies are born to mothers who received early prenatal care. (1998) |
| 8.9 percent of births are babies of low birthweight. *The state ranks 44th in low birthweight births.* (1998) | 7.6 percent of births are babies of low birthweight. (1998) |
| There are 8.9 infant deaths per 1,000 live births. *The state ranks 43rd in infant mortality.* (1998) | There are 7.2 infant deaths per 1,000 live births. (1998) |
| 77.1 percent of two-year-olds are immunized. *The state ranks 37th in childhood immunizations for two-year-olds.* (1999) | 78.6 percent of two-year-olds are immunized. (1999) |
| The teen birth rate is 70.8 per 1,000 females ages 15 – 19. (1998) | The teen birth rate is 51.1 per 1,000 females ages 15 - 19. (1998) |
| ARKids First covers children ages 18 and under with family incomes up to 200 percent of the federal poverty level ($35,300 per year for a family of four). | |
| **HEAD START** | |
| 63.3 percent of mothers with children under 6 and 75.1 percent of mothers with children ages 6 – 17 were in the labor force in 1990. | 59.7 percent of mothers with children under 6 and 75 percent of mothers with children ages 6 – 17 were in the labor force in 1990. |
| Child care for a four-year-old in a child care center in an urban area averages $3,640 per year. This is more than the cost of public college tuition in Arkansas –$2,590 per year, or 71 percent of the cost of care for a four-year-old. The average cost of infant care is even higher –$3,900 per year. (2000) | In 49 of 50 states, child care for a four-year-old in an urban center is more than the cost of public college tuition. Center care for an infant in an urban area is more than the cost of public college tuition in all states. (2000) |
| Only 6 percent of children eligible for child care assistance under federal law receive help. (1999) | Only 12 percent of children eligible for child care assistance under federal law receive help. (1999) |
| 10,316 children were served by Head Start in 2000. | 761,853 children were served by Head Start in 2000. |
| A single caregiver in a child care center can care for as many as 6 nine-month-old infants (the maximum recommended number of children this age per caregiver is 4) or for as many as 15 four-year-olds (the maximum recommended number of children this age per caregiver is 10). (2000) | Thirty-three states (including the District of Columbia) meet recommended levels for the number of nine-month-olds allowed per caregiver in a child care center, and 18 states (including the District of Columbia) meet recommended levels for the number of four-year-olds allowed per caregiver. (2000) |
| Providers in child care centers are not required to have any early childhood training before serving children. (2000) | Twenty states require providers in child care centers to have early childhood training before serving children. (2000) |
| Child care workers earn an average annual income of $13,150. (1999) | Child care workers earn an average annual income of $15,430. (1999) |
| **SAFE START** | |
| There were 69 total firearm deaths of children and teens in 1998, including 24 suicides, 36 homicides, 3 accidents, and 6 of unknown intent. There is not a state Child Access Prevention (CAP) law and there is not a Trigger Lock law. | There were 3,761 total firearm deaths of children and teens in 1998, including 1,241 suicides, 2,184 homicides, 262 accidents, and 74 of unknown intent. |
| Minority youth make up 25 percent of the juvenile population, but 62 percent of youth committed to public juvenile detention centers. (1997) | The proportion of minorities in the juvenile population is 34 percent, but the proportion of minority juveniles committed to public juvenile detention centers is 67 percent. (1997) |

# ARKANSAS

## Children in the States * 2001

| *In Arkansas.....* | *In America.....* |
|---|---|
| 7,564 children were victims of abuse and neglect in 1999 (a 4.5 percent decrease since 1990); the child victimization rate was 11.5 per 1,000 children. | Nationally, there were 826,162 children who were victims of child abuse and neglect in 1999 (8.55 percent fewer than in 1990); this represented a victimization rate of 11.8 per 1,000 children. |
| **EDUCATION** | |
| 69 percent of reading classes have more than 20 pupils. (1998) | 78 percent of reading classes have more than 20 pupils. (1998) |
| 77 percent of 4th graders read below the proficient level. (1998) | 71 percent of 4th graders read below the proficient level. (1998) |
| There are 16.2 pupils for every teacher. (1998) | There are 16.5 pupils for every teacher. (1998) |
| 21.3 percent of Science teachers, 19.9 percent of Math teachers, and 10.1 percent of English teachers in the public school system never received a major or minor degree in those subjects. (1993-94) | 21.8 percent of Science teachers, 20.3 percent of Math teachers, and 19.3 percent of English teachers in the public school system never received a major or minor degree in those subjects. (1993-94) |
| The high school completion rate is 82.9 percent. (1997-1999) | The high school completion rate is 85.5 percent. (1997-1999) |
| $4,708 was spent per pupil in the academic year 1997-98. *The state ranks 47th for total expenditures per pupil.* | New Jersey, the state with the highest rank for expenditures per pupil, spends $9,643. (1997-1998) |
| **FAIR START** | |
| There are 660,224 children in Arkansas. In 1997, 169,089 of them (25 percent) were poor. The 1997 poverty level was $12,802 a year ($1,067 a month). *The state ranks 48th in the percentage of children in poverty.* | There are 70,199,435 children. In 1997, 14,113,067 (19.9 percent) were poor. |
| Between August 1996 and June 2000, the welfare caseload dropped 50.1 percent from 56,343 to 28,113 persons. | Between August 1996 and June 2000, the welfare caseload dropped 53 percent from 12,241,489 to 5,677,443 persons. |
| 130,021 children received Food Stamps in FY1999, a 5 percent decline from FY1996 to FY1999. | 9,332,299 children received Food Stamps in FY1999, a 29.2 percent decline from FY1996. |
| The maximum monthly cash assistance TANF benefit for a family of three is $204. (January 2000) | The median state's maximum monthly TANF cash benefit for a family of three is $379. |
| There were 82,131 participants in the Supplemental Food Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC) in FY2000. | WIC had 6,963,822 participants in FY2000. |
| 309,907 children participated in the School Lunch Program in FY2000. | 26,680,989 children participated in the School Lunch Program in FY2000. |
| 122,499 children participated in the School Breakfast Program in FY2000. | 7,358,046 children participated in the School Breakfast Program in FY2000. |
| There were 23,604 participants in the Child & Adult Care Food Program in FY2000. | There were 2,587,628 participants in the Child & Adult Care Food Program in FY2000. |
| There were 8,235 children in the Summer Food Program in FY2000. | There were 2,050,899 children in the Summer Food Program in FY2000. |

### AVAILABLE FUNDS IN ARKANSAS

- Under the Master Settlement Agreement of 1998, Arkansas was scheduled to receive $57 million in tobacco settlement money in 2001.
- As of September 30, 2000, Arkansas did not spend $45.7 million of its 1998 federal funds for the Children's Health Insurance Program and had to return $16.2 million which was redistributed to other states.
- The total unobligated (uncommitted) TANF funds for FY1997 through FY2000 is $21.4 million.

# CALIFORNIA

## Children in the States * 2001

| *In California.....* | *In America.....* |
|---|---|
| **HEALTHY START** | |
| • 1,896,000 children have no health insurance (19.4 percent of children under age 19). *The state ranks 45th in the percentage of uninsured children.* (1997-1999 average) | • 10.8 million children are uninsured (14.1 percent of children under age 19). (1997-1999 average) |
| • 82.4 percent of babies are born to mothers who received early prenatal care. *The state ranks 30th in the percentage of mothers who received early prenatal care.* (1998) | • 82.8 percent of babies are born to mothers who received early prenatal care. (1998) |
| • 6.2 percent of births are babies of low birthweight. *The state ranks 9th in low birthweight births.* (1998) | • 7.6 percent of births are babies of low birthweight. (1998) |
| • There are 5.8 infant deaths per 1,000 live births. *The state ranks 6th in infant mortality.* (1998) | • There are 7.2 infant deaths per 1,000 live births. (1998) |
| • 75.3 percent of two-year-olds are immunized. *The state ranks 40th in childhood immunizations for two-year-olds.* (1999) | • 78.6 percent of two-year-olds are immunized. (1999) |
| • The teen birth rate is 53.5 per 1,000 females ages 15 – 19. (1998) | • The teen birth rate is 51.1 per 1,000 females ages 15 - 19. (1998) |
| • Healthy Families and Medi-Cal cover children ages 18 and under with family incomes up to 250 percent of the federal poverty level ($44,125 per year for a family of four). | |
| **HEAD START** | |
| • 55.6 percent of mothers with children under 6 and 72.1 percent of mothers with children ages 6 – 17 were in the labor force in 1990. | • 59.7 percent of mothers with children under 6 and 75 percent of mothers with children ages 6 – 17 were in the labor force in 1990. |
| • Child care for a four-year-old in a child care center in an urban area averages $4,858 per year. This is more than the cost of public college tuition in California –$2,609 per year, or 54 percent of the cost of care for a four-year-old. The average cost of infant care is even higher –$6,995 per year. (2000) | • In 49 of 50 states, child care for a four-year-old in an urban center is more than the cost of public college tuition. Center care for an infant in an urban area is more than the cost of public college tuition in all states. (2000) |
| • Only 13 percent of children eligible for child care assistance under federal law receive help. (1999) | • Only 12 percent of children eligible for child care assistance under federal law receive help. (1999) |
| • 95,280 children were served by Head Start in 2000. | • 761,853 children were served by Head Start in 2000. |
| • A single caregiver in a child care center can care for as many as 4 nine-month-old infants (the maximum recommended number of children this age per caregiver is 4) or for as many as 12 four-year-olds (the maximum recommended number of children this age per caregiver is 10). (2000) | • Thirty-three states (including the District of Columbia) meet recommended levels for the number of nine-month-olds allowed per caregiver in a child care center, and 18 states (including the District of Columbia) meet recommended levels for the number of four-year-olds allowed per caregiver. (2000) |
| • Providers in child care centers are required to have early childhood training before serving children. (2000) | • Twenty states require providers in child care centers to have early childhood training before serving children. (2000) |
| • Providers in family child care homes are not required to have any early childhood training before serving children. (2000) | • Eleven states require family child care providers to have early childhood training before serving children. (2000) |
| • Child care workers earn an average annual income of $17,420. (1999) | • Child care workers earn an average annual income of $15,430. (1999) |
| **SAFE START** | |
| • There were 493 total firearm deaths of children and teens in 1998, including 102 suicides, 372 homicides, 13 accidents, and 6 of unknown intent. There is a state Child Access Prevention (CAP) law and there is a Trigger Lock law. | • There were 3,761 total firearm deaths of children and teens in 1998, including 1,241 suicides, 2,184 homicides, 262 accidents, and 74 of unknown intent. |
| • Minority youth make up 59 percent of the juvenile population, but 81 percent of youth committed to public juvenile detention centers. (1997) | • The proportion of minorities in the juvenile population is 34 percent, but the proportion of minority juveniles committed to public juvenile detention centers is 67 percent. (1997) |

# CALIFORNIA

## Children in the States * 2001

| *In California…..* | *In America…..* |
|---|---|
| • 130,510 children were victims of abuse and neglect in 1999 (a 66.2 percent increase since 1990); the child victimization rate was 14.6 per 1,000 children. | • Nationally, there were 826,162 children who were victims of child abuse and neglect in 1999 (8.55 percent fewer than in 1990); this represented a victimization rate of 11.8 per 1,000 children. |
| **EDUCATION** | |
| • 93 percent of reading classes have more than 20 pupils. (1998) | • 78 percent of reading classes have more than 20 pupils. (1998) |
| • 80 percent of 4th graders read below the proficient level. (1998) | • 71 percent of 4th graders read below the proficient level. (1998) |
| • There are 21.0 pupils for every teacher. (1998) | • There are 16.5 pupils for every teacher. (1998) |
| • 25.1 percent of Science teachers, 39.3 percent of Math teachers, and 23.2 percent of English teachers in the public school system never received a major or minor degree in those subjects. (1993-94) | • 21.8 percent of Science teachers, 20.3 percent of Math teachers, and 19.3 percent of English teachers in the public school system never received a major or minor degree in those subjects. (1993-94) |
| • The high school completion rate is 81.5 percent. (1997-1999) | • The high school completion rate is 85.5 percent. (1997-1999) |
| • $5,644 was spent per pupil in the academic year 1997-98. *The state ranks 32nd for total expenditures per pupil.* | • New Jersey, the state with the highest rank for expenditures per pupil, spends $9,643. (1997-1998) |
| **FAIR START** | |
| • There are 8,923,423 children in California. In 1997, 2,223,674 of them (24.6 percent) were poor. The 1997 poverty level was $12,802 a year ($1,067 a month). *The state ranks 45th in the percentage of children in poverty.* | • There are 70,199,435 children. In 1997, 14,113,067 (19.9 percent) were poor. |
| • Between August 1996 and June 2000, the welfare caseload dropped 50.7 percent from 2,581,948 to 1,272,468 persons. | • Between August 1996 and June 2000, the welfare caseload dropped 53 percent from 12,241,489 to 5,677,443 persons. |
| • 1,336,701 children received Food Stamps in FY1999, a 35 percent decline from FY1996 to FY1999. | • 9,332,299 children received Food Stamps in FY1999, a 29.2 percent decline from FY1996. |
| • The maximum monthly cash assistance TANF benefit for a family of three is $626. (January 2000) | • The median state's maximum monthly TANF cash benefit for a family of three is $379. |
| • There were 1,219,430 participants in the Supplemental Food Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC) in FY2000. | • WIC had 6,963,822 participants in FY2000. |
| • 2,547,989 children participated in the School Lunch Program in FY2000. | • 26,680,989 children participated in the School Lunch Program in FY2000. |
| • 826,271 children participated in the School Breakfast Program in FY2000. | • 7,358,046 children participated in the School Breakfast Program in FY2000. |
| • There were 281,507 participants in the Child & Adult Care Food Program in FY2000. | • There were 2,587,628 participants in the Child & Adult Care Food Program in FY2000. |
| • There were 176,816 children in the Summer Food Program in FY2000. | • There were 2,050,899 children in the Summer Food Program in FY2000. |

### AVAILABLE FUNDS IN CALIFORNIA

- The total state budget balance for FY2000 was $7.8 billion.
- Under the Master Settlement Agreement of 1998, California was scheduled to receive $884 million in tobacco settlement money in 2001.
- As of September 30, 2000, California did not spend $597.6 million of its 1998 federal funds for the Children's Health Insurance Program and had to return $211.7 million which was redistributed to other states.
- The total unobligated (uncommitted) TANF funds for FY1997 through FY2000 is $2.5 million.

# COLORADO

## Children in the States – 2001

| *In Colorado.....* | *In America.....* |
|---|---|
| **HEALTHY START** | |
| • 166,000 children have no health insurance (14.3 percent of children under age 19). *The state ranks 31st in the percentage of uninsured children.* (1997-1999 average) | • 10.8 million children are uninsured (14.1 percent of children under age 19). (1997-1999 average) |
| • 82.2 percent of babies are born to mothers who received early prenatal care. *The state ranks 33rd in the percentage of mothers who received early prenatal care.* (1998) | • 82.8 percent of babies are born to mothers who received early prenatal care. (1998) |
| • 8.6 percent of births are babies of low birthweight. *The state ranks 41st in low birthweight births.* (1998) | • 7.6 percent of births are babies of low birthweight. (1998) |
| • There are 6.7 infant deaths per 1,000 live births. *The state ranks 14th in infant mortality.* (1998) | • There are 7.2 infant deaths per 1,000 live births. (1998) |
| • 75.8 percent of two-year-olds are immunized. *The state ranks 39th in childhood immunizations for two-year-olds.* (1999) | • 78.6 percent of two-year-olds are immunized. (1999) |
| • The teen birth rate is 48.7 per 1,000 females ages 15 – 19. (1998) | • The teen birth rate is 51.1 per 1,000 females ages 15 - 19. (1998) |
| • Colorado's CHP+ (Child Health Plus Plan) covers children ages 18 and under with family incomes up to 185 percent of the federal poverty level ($32,653 per year for a family of four). | |
| **HEAD START** | |
| • 63.2 percent of mothers with children under 6 and 78.9 percent of mothers with children ages 6 – 17 were in the labor force in 1990. | • 59.7 percent of mothers with children under 6 and 75 percent of mothers with children ages 6 – 17 were in the labor force in 1990. |
| • Child care for a four-year-old in a child care center in an urban area averages $5,096 per year. This is more than the cost of public college tuition in Colorado –$2,685 per year, or 53 percent of the cost of care for a four-year-old. The average cost of infant care is even higher –$6,760 per year. (2000) | • In 49 of 50 states, child care for a four-year-old in an urban center is more than the cost of public college tuition. Center care for an infant in an urban area is more than the cost of public college tuition in all states. (2000) |
| • Only 11 percent of children eligible for child care assistance under federal law receive help. (1999) | • Only 12 percent of children eligible for child care assistance under federal law receive help. (1999) |
| • 9,333 children were served by Head Start in 2000. | • 761,853 children were served by Head Start in 2000. |
| • A single caregiver in a child care center can care for as many as 5 nine-month-old infants (the maximum recommended number of children this age per caregiver is 4) or for as many as 12 four-year-olds (the maximum recommended number of children this age per caregiver is 10). (2000) | • Thirty-three states (including the District of Columbia) meet recommended levels for the number of nine-month-olds allowed per caregiver in a child care center, and 18 states (including the District of Columbia) meet recommended levels for the number of four-year-olds allowed per caregiver. (2000) |
| • Providers in child care centers are not required to have any early childhood training before serving children. (2000) | • Twenty states require providers in child care centers to have early childhood training before serving children. (2000) |
| • Providers in family child care homes are required to have early childhood training before serving children. (2000) | • Eleven states require family child care providers to have early childhood training before serving children. (2000) |
| • Child care workers earn an average annual income of $15,060. (1999) | • Child care workers earn an average annual income of $15,430. (1999) |
| **SAFE START** | |
| • There were 60 total firearm deaths of children and teens in 1998, including 26 suicides, 29 homicides, 4 accidents, and 1 of unknown intent. There is not a state Child Access Prevention (CAP) law and there is not a Trigger Lock law. | • There were 3,761 total firearm deaths of children and teens in 1998, including 1,241 suicides, 2,184 homicides, 262 accidents, and 74 of unknown intent. |
| • Minority youth make up 28 percent of the juvenile population, but 56 percent of youth committed to public juvenile detention centers. (1997) | • The proportion of minorities in the juvenile population is 34 percent, but the proportion of minority juveniles committed to public juvenile detention centers is 67 percent. (1997) |

# COLORADO

## Children in the States * 2001

| *In Colorado....* | *In America....* |
|---|---|
| 6,989 children were victims of abuse and neglect in 1999 (a 11.6 percent decrease since 1990); the child victimization rate was 6.6 per 1,000 children. | Nationally, there were 826,162 children who were victims of child abuse and neglect in 1999 (8.55 percent fewer than in 1990); this represented a victimization rate of 11.8 per 1,000 children. |
| **EDUCATION** | |
| 83 percent of reading classes have more than 20 pupils. (1998) | 78 percent of reading classes have more than 20 pupils. (1998) |
| 66 percent of 4th graders read below the proficient level. (1998) | 71 percent of 4th graders read below the proficient level. (1998) |
| There are 17.7 pupils for every teacher. (1998) | There are 16.5 pupils for every teacher. (1998) |
| 15.0 percent of Science teachers, 30.3 percent of Math teachers, and 13.5 percent of English teachers in the public school system never received a major or minor degree in those subjects. (1993-94) | 21.8 percent of Science teachers, 20.3 percent of Math teachers, and 19.3 percent of English teachers in the public school system never received a major or minor degree in those subjects. (1993-94) |
| The high school completion rate is 83.3 percent. (1997-1999) | The high school completion rate is 85.5 percent. (1997-1999) |
| $5,656 was spent per pupil in the academic year 1997-98. *The state ranks 30th for total expenditures per pupil.* | New Jersey, the state with the highest rank for expenditures per pupil, spends $9,643. (1997-1998) |
| **FAIR START** | |
| There are 1,065,510 children in Colorado. In 1997, 155,960 of them (14.6 percent) were poor. The 1997 poverty level was $12,802 a year ($1,067 a month). *The state ranks 8th in the percentage of children in poverty.* | There are 70,199,435 children. In 1997, 14,113,067 (19.9 percent) were poor. |
| Between August 1996 and June 2000, the welfare caseload dropped 71.1 percent from 95,788 to 27,699 persons. | Between August 1996 and June 2000, the welfare caseload dropped 53 percent from 12,241,489 to 5,677,443 persons. |
| 84,579 children received Food Stamps in FY1999, a 32 percent decline from FY1996 to FY1999. | 9,332,299 children received Food Stamps in FY1999, a 29.2 percent decline from FY1996. |
| The maximum monthly cash assistance TANF benefit for a family of three is $356. (January 2000) | The median state's maximum monthly TANF cash benefit for a family of three is $379. |
| There were 71,967 participants in the Supplemental Food Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC) in FY2000. | WIC had 6,963,822 participants in FY2000. |
| 310,700 children participated in the School Lunch Program in FY2000. | 26,680,989 children participated in the School Lunch Program in FY2000. |
| 55,176 children participated in the School Breakfast Program in FY2000. | 7,358,046 children participated in the School Breakfast Program in FY2000. |
| There were 38,706 participants in the Child & Adult Care Food Program in FY2000. | There were 2,587,628 participants in the Child & Adult Care Food Program in FY2000. |
| There were 15,164 children in the Summer Food Program in FY2000. | There were 2,050,899 children in the Summer Food Program in FY2000. |

### AVAILABLE FUNDS IN COLORADO

- The total state budget balance for FY2000 was $1.0 billion.
- Under the Master Settlement Agreement of 1998, Colorado was scheduled to receive $95 million in tobacco settlement money in 2001.
- As of September 30, 2000, Colorado did not spend $17.8 million of its 1998 federal funds for the Children's Health Insurance Program and had to return $6.3 million which was redistributed to other states.
- There are no unobligated (uncommitted) TANF funds for FY1997 through FY2000.

# CONNECTICUT

## Children in the States 2001

| In Connecticut | In America |
|---|---|
| **HEALTHY START** | |
| 93,000 children have no health insurance (10.6 percent of children under age 19). *The state ranks 17th in the percentage of uninsured children.* (1997-1999 average) | 10.8 million children are uninsured (14.1 percent of children under age 19). (1997-1999 average) |
| 88.0 percent of babies are born to mothers who received early prenatal care. *The state ranks 5th in the percentage of mothers who received early prenatal care.* (1998) | 82.8 percent of babies are born to mothers who received early prenatal care. (1998) |
| 7.8 percent of births are babies of low birthweight. *The state ranks 28th in low birthweight births.* (1998) | 7.6 percent of births are babies of low birthweight. (1998) |
| There are 7.0 infant deaths per 1,000 live births. *The state ranks 16th in infant mortality.* (1998) | There are 7.2 infant deaths per 1,000 live births. (1998) |
| 85.9 percent of two-year-olds are immunized. *The state ranks 5th in childhood immunizations for two-year-olds.* (1999) | 78.6 percent of two-year-olds are immunized. (1999) |
| The teen birth rate is 35.8 per 1,000 females ages 15 – 19. (1998) | The teen birth rate is 51.1 per 1,000 females ages 15 - 19. (1998) |
| HUSKY (Healthcare for Uninsured Kids and Youth) Plan covers children ages 18 and under with family incomes up to 300 percent of the federal poverty level ($52,950 per year for a family of four). | |
| **HEAD START** | |
| 59.3 percent of mothers with children under 6 and 78.7 percent of mothers with children ages 6 – 17 were in the labor force in 1990. | 59.7 percent of mothers with children under 6 and 75 percent of mothers with children ages 6 – 17 were in the labor force in 1990. |
| Child care for a four-year-old in a child care center in an urban area averages $6,405 per year. This is more than the cost of public college tuition in Connecticut –$4,345 per year, or 68 percent of the cost of care for a four-year-old. The average cost of infant care is even higher –$8,086 per year. (2000) | In 49 of 50 states, child care for a four-year-old in an urban center is more than the cost of public college tuition. Center care for an infant in an urban area is more than the cost of public college tuition in all states. (2000) |
| Only 5 percent of children eligible for child care assistance under federal law receive help. (1999) | Only 12 percent of children eligible for child care assistance under federal law receive help. (1999) |
| 6,857 children were served by Head Start in 2000. | 761,853 children were served by Head Start in 2000. |
| A single caregiver in a child care center can care for as many as 4 nine-month-old infants (the maximum recommended number of children this age per caregiver is 4) or for as many as 10 four-year-olds (the maximum recommended number of children this age per caregiver is 10). (2000) | Thirty-three states (including the District of Columbia) meet recommended levels for the number of nine-month-olds allowed per caregiver in a child care center, and 18 states (including the District of Columbia) meet recommended levels for the number of four-year-olds allowed per caregiver. (2000) |
| Providers in child care centers are not required to have any early childhood training before serving children. (2000) | Twenty states require providers in child care centers to have early childhood training before serving children. (2000) |
| Providers in family child care homes are not required to have any early childhood training before serving children. (2000) | Eleven states require family child care providers to have early childhood training before serving children. (2000) |
| Child care workers earn an average annual income of $17,710. (1999) | Child care workers earn an average annual income of $15,430. (1999) |
| **SAFE START** | |
| There were 23 total firearm deaths of children and teens in 1998, including 6 suicides, 15 homicides, 2 accidents, and 0 of unknown intent. There is a state Child Access Prevention (CAP) law and there is a Trigger Lock law. | There were 3,761 total firearm deaths of children and teens in 1998, including 1,241 suicides, 2,184 homicides, 262 accidents, and 74 of unknown intent. |
| Minority youth make up 26 percent of the juvenile population, but 83 percent of youth committed to public juvenile detention centers. (1997) | The proportion of minorities in the juvenile population is 34 percent, but the proportion of minority juveniles committed to public juvenile detention centers is 67 percent. (1997) |

# CONNECTICUT

## Children in the States 2001

| *In Connecticut....* | *In America....* |
|---|---|
| **14,514 children were victims of abuse and neglect in 1999 (a 16.3 percent increase since 1990); the child victimization rate was 17.5 per 1,000 children.** | **Nationally, there were 826,162 children who were victims of child abuse and neglect in 1999 (8.55 percent fewer than in 1990); this represented a victimization rate of 11.8 per 1,000 children.** |
| **EDUCATION** | |
| 69 percent of reading classes have more than 20 pupils. (1998) | 78 percent of reading classes have more than 20 pupils. (1998) |
| 54 percent of 4th graders read below the proficient level. (1998) | 71 percent of 4th graders read below the proficient level. (1998) |
| There are 14.0 pupils for every teacher. (1998) | There are 16.5 pupils for every teacher. (1998) |
| 5.3 percent of Science teachers, 12.0 percent of Math teachers, and 12.6 percent of English teachers in the public school system never received a major or minor degree in those subjects. (1993-94) | 21.8 percent of Science teachers, 20.3 percent of Math teachers, and 19.3 percent of English teachers in the public school system never received a major or minor degree in those subjects. (1993-94) |
| The high school completion rate is 90.1 percent. (1997-1999) | The high school completion rate is 85.5 percent. (1997-1999) |
| $8,904 was spent per pupil in the academic year 1997-98. *The state ranks 2nd for total expenditures per pupil.* | New Jersey, the state with the highest rank for expenditures per pupil, spends $9,643. (1997-1998) |
| **FAIR START** | |
| There are 828,260 children in Connecticut. In 1997, 121,256 of them (14.7 percent) were poor. The 1997 poverty level was $12,802 a year ($1,067 a month). *The state ranks 9th in the percentage of children in poverty.* | There are 70,199,435 children. In 1997, 14,113,067 (19.9 percent) were poor. |
| Between August 1996 and June 2000, the welfare caseload dropped 60.1 percent from 159,246 to 63,589 persons. | Between August 1996 and June 2000, the welfare caseload dropped 53 percent from 12,241,489 to 5,677,443 persons. |
| 86,894 children received Food Stamps in FY1999, a 19 percent decline from FY1996 to FY1999. | 9,332,299 children received Food Stamps in FY1999, a 29.2 percent decline from FY1996. |
| The maximum monthly cash assistance TANF benefit for a family of three is $636. (January 2000) | The median state's maximum monthly TANF cash benefit for a family of three is $379. |
| There were 56,522 participants in the Supplemental Food Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC) in FY2000. | WIC had 6,963,822 participants in FY2000. |
| 264,603 children participated in the School Lunch Program in FY2000. | 26,680,989 children participated in the School Lunch Program in FY2000. |
| 48,281 children participated in the School Breakfast Program in FY2000. | 7,358,046 children participated in the School Breakfast Program in FY2000. |
| There were 20,165 participants in the Child & Adult Care Food Program in FY2000. | There were 2,587,628 participants in the Child & Adult Care Food Program in FY2000. |
| There were 33,205 children in the Summer Food Program in FY2000. | There were 2,050,899 children in the Summer Food Program in FY2000. |

### AVAILABLE FUNDS IN CONNECTICUT

- The total state budget balance for FY2000 was $564 million.
- Under the Master Settlement Agreement of 1998, Connecticut was scheduled to receive $129 million in tobacco settlement money in 2001.
- As of September 30, 2000, Connecticut did not spend $9.9 million of its 1998 federal funds for the Children's Health Insurance Program and had to return $3.5 million which was redistributed to other states.
- There are no unobligated (uncommitted) TANF funds for FY1997 through FY2000.

# DELAWARE

## Children in the States – 2001

| In Delaware... | In America... |
|---|---|
| **HEALTHY START** | |
| 26,000 children have no health insurance (13.2 percent of children under age 19). *The state ranks 27th in the percentage of uninsured children.* (1997-1999 average) | 10.8 million children are uninsured (14.1 percent of children under age 19). (1997-1999 average) |
| 83.4 percent of babies are born to mothers who received early prenatal care. *The state ranks 26th in the percentage of mothers who received early prenatal care.* (1998) | 82.8 percent of babies are born to mothers who received early prenatal care. (1998) |
| 8.4 percent of births are babies of low birthweight. *The state ranks 39th in low birthweight births.* (1998) | 7.6 percent of births are babies of low birthweight. (1998) |
| There are 9.6 infant deaths per 1,000 live births. *The state ranks 47th in infant mortality.* (1998) | There are 7.2 infant deaths per 1,000 live births. (1998) |
| 78.2 percent of two-year-olds are immunized. *The state ranks 32nd in childhood immunizations for two-year-olds.* (1999) | 78.6 percent of two-year-olds are immunized. (1999) |
| The teen birth rate is 53.9 per 1,000 females ages 15 – 19. (1998) | The teen birth rate is 51.1 per 1,000 females ages 15 - 19. (1998) |
| The Delaware Healthy Children Program covers children ages 18 and under with family incomes up to 200 percent of the federal poverty level ($35,300 per year for a family of four). | |
| **HEAD START** | |
| 65.7 percent of mothers with children under 6 and 81.1 percent of mothers with children ages 6 – 17 were in the labor force in 1990. | 59.7 percent of mothers with children under 6 and 75 percent of mothers with children ages 6 – 17 were in the labor force in 1990. |
| Child care for a four-year-old in a child care center in an urban area averages $5,510 per year. This is more than the cost of public college tuition in Delaware –$4,462 per year, or 81 percent of the cost of care for a four-year-old. The average cost of infant care is even higher –$6,297 per year. (2000) | In 49 of 50 states, child care for a four-year-old in an urban center is more than the cost of public college tuition. Center care for an infant in an urban area is more than the cost of public college tuition in all states. (2000) |
| Only 12 percent of children eligible for child care assistance under federal law receive help. (1999) | Only 12 percent of children eligible for child care assistance under federal law receive help. (1999) |
| 2,119 children were served by Head Start in 2000. | 761,853 children were served by Head Start in 2000. |
| A single caregiver in a child care center can care for as many as 4 nine-month-old infants (the maximum recommended number of children this age per caregiver is 4) or for as many as 15 four-year-olds (the maximum recommended number of children this age per caregiver is 10). (2000) | Thirty-three states (including the District of Columbia) meet recommended levels for the number of nine-month-olds allowed per caregiver in a child care center, and 18 states (including the District of Columbia) meet recommended levels for the number of four-year-olds allowed per caregiver. (2000) |
| Providers in child care centers are required to have early childhood training before serving children. (2000) | Twenty states require providers in child care centers to have early childhood training before serving children. (2000) |
| Providers in family child care homes are required to have early childhood training before serving children. (2000) | Eleven states require family child care providers to have early childhood training before serving children. (2000) |
| Child care workers earn an average annual income of $15,060. (1999) | Child care workers earn an average annual income of $15,430. (1999) |
| **SAFE START** | |
| There were 2 total firearm deaths of children and teens in 1998, including 0 suicides, 2 homicides, 0 accidents, and 0 of unknown intent. There is a state Child Access Prevention (CAP) law and there is not a Trigger Lock law. | There were 3,761 total firearm deaths of children and teens in 1998, including 1,241 suicides, 2,184 homicides, 262 accidents, and 74 of unknown intent. |
| Minority youth make up 31 percent of the juvenile population, but 75 percent of youth committed to public juvenile detention centers. (1997) | The proportion of minorities in the juvenile population is 34 percent, but the proportion of minority juveniles committed to public juvenile detention centers is 67 percent. (1997) |

# DELAWARE

## Children in the States 2001

*In Delaware.....*

- 2,111 children were victims of abuse and neglect in 1999 (a 2.2 percent increase since 1990); the child victimization rate was 11.6 per 1,000 children.

**EDUCATION**

- 79 percent of reading classes have more than 20 pupils. (1998)
- 75 percent of 4th graders read below the proficient level. (1998)
- There are 16.0 pupils for every teacher. (1998)
- 27.7 percent of Science teachers and 31.1 percent of English teachers in the public school system never received a major or minor degree in those subjects. (1993-94)
- The high school completion rate is 89.1 percent. (1997-1999)
- $7,420 was spent per pupil in the academic year 1997-98. *The state ranks 8th for total expenditures per pupil.*

**FAIR START**

- There are 182,450 children in Delaware. In 1997, 28,193 of them (15.4 percent) were poor. The 1997 poverty level was $12,802 a year ($1,067 a month). *The state ranks 16th in the percentage of children in poverty.*
- Between August 1996 and June 2000, the welfare caseload dropped 27.0 percent from 23,654 to 17,262 persons.
- 19,432 children received Food Stamps in FY1999, a 33 percent decline from FY1996 to FY1999.
- The maximum monthly cash assistance TANF benefit for a family of three is $338. (January 2000)
- There were 15,794 participants in the Supplemental Food Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC) in FY2000.
- 71,446 children participated in the School Lunch Program in FY2000.
- 17,011 children participated in the School Breakfast Program in FY2000.
- There were 11,169 participants in the Child & Adult Care Food Program in FY2000.
- There were 10,463 children in the Summer Food Program in FY2000.

*In America*

- Nationally, there were 826,162 children who were victims of child abuse and neglect in 1999 (8.55 percent fewer than in 1990); this represented a victimization rate of 11.8 per 1,000 children.
- 78 percent of reading classes have more than 20 pupils. (1998)
- 71 percent of 4th graders read below the proficient level. (1998)
- There are 16.5 pupils for every teacher. (1998)
- 21.8 percent of Science teachers and 19.3 percent of English teachers in the public school system never received a major or minor degree in those subjects. (1993-94)
- The high school completion rate is 85.5 percent. (1997-1999)
- New Jersey, the state with the highest rank for expenditures per pupil, spends $9,643. (1997-1998)
- There are 70,199,435 children. In 1997, 14,113,067 (19.9 percent) were poor.
- Between August 1996 and June 2000, the welfare caseload dropped 53 percent from 12,241,489 to 5,677,443 persons.
- 9,332,299 children received Food Stamps in FY1999, a 29.2 percent decline from FY1996.
- The median state's maximum monthly TANF cash benefit for a family of three is $379.
- WIC had 6,963,822 participants in FY2000.
- 26,680,989 children participated in the School Lunch Program in FY2000.
- 7,358,046 children participated in the School Breakfast Program in FY2000.
- There were 2,587,628 participants in the Child & Adult Care Food Program in FY2000.
- There were 2,050,899 children in the Summer Food Program in FY2000.

**AVAILABLE FUNDS IN DELAWARE**

- The total state budget balance for FY2000 was $243 million.
- Under the Master Settlement Agreement of 1998, Delaware was scheduled to receive $27 million in tobacco settlement money in 2001.
- As of September 30, 2000, Delaware did not spend $5.8 million of its 1998 federal funds for the Children's Health Insurance Program and had to return $2.0 million which was redistributed to other states.
- There are no unobligated (uncommitted) TANF funds for FY1997 through FY2000.

# THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

## Children in the States 2001

| *In the District of Columbia.....* | *In America.....* |
|---|---|
| **HEALTHY START** | |
| 18,000 children have no health insurance (16.5 percent of children under age 19). *The District ranks 38th among the states in the percentage of uninsured children.* (1997-1999 average) | 10.8 million children are uninsured (14.1 percent of children under age 19). (1997-1999 average) |
| 72.0 percent of babies are born to mothers who received early prenatal care. *The District ranks 50th among the states in the percentage of mothers who received early prenatal care.* (1998) | 82.8 percent of babies are born to mothers who received early prenatal care. (1998) |
| 13.1 percent of births are babies of low birthweight. *The District ranks 51st among the states in low birthweight births.* (1998) | 7.6 percent of births are babies of low birthweight. (1998) |
| There are 12.5 infant deaths per 1,000 live births. *The District ranks 51st among the states in infant mortality.* (1998) | There are 7.2 infant deaths per 1,000 live births. (1998) |
| 77.5 percent of two-year-olds are immunized. *The District ranks 35th among the states in childhood immunizations for two-year-olds.* (1999) | 78.6 percent of two-year-olds are immunized. (1999) |
| The teen birth rate is 86.7 per 1,000 females ages 15 – 19. (1998) | The teen birth rate is 51.1 per 1,000 females ages 15 - 19. (1998) |
| DC Healthy Families, an extended Medicaid program, covers children ages 18 and under with family incomes up to 200 percent of the federal poverty level ($35,300 per year for a family of four). | |
| **HEAD START** | |
| 66.6 percent of mothers with children under 6 and 79.4 percent of mothers with children ages 6 – 17 were in the labor force in 1990. | 59.7 percent of mothers with children under 6 and 75 percent of mothers with children ages 6 – 17 were in the labor force in 1990. |
| Only 3 percent of children eligible for child care assistance under federal law receive help. (1999) | Only 12 percent of children eligible for child care assistance under federal law receive help. (1999) |
| 3,345 children were served by Head Start in 2000. | 761,853 children were served by Head Start in 2000. |
| A single caregiver in a child care center can care for as many as 4 nine-month-old infants (the maximum recommended number of children this age per caregiver is 4) or for as many as 10 four-year-olds (the maximum recommended number of children this age per caregiver is 10). (2000) | Thirty-three states (including the District of Columbia) meet recommended levels for the number of nine-month-olds allowed per caregiver in a child care center, and 18 states (including the District of Columbia) meet recommended levels for the number of four-year-olds allowed per caregiver. (2000) |
| Providers in child care centers are required to have early childhood training before serving children. (2000) | Twenty states require providers in child care centers to have early childhood training before serving children. (2000) |
| Providers in family child care homes are not required to have any early childhood training before serving children. (2000) | Eleven states require family child care providers to have early childhood training before serving children. (2000) |
| Child care workers earn an average annual income of $22,090. (1999) | Child care workers earn an average annual income of $15,430. (1999) |
| **SAFE START** | |
| There were 30 total firearm deaths of children and teens in 1998, including 3 suicides, 27 homicides, 0 accidents, and 0 of unknown intent. There is not a state Child Access Prevention (CAP) law and there is not a Trigger Lock law. | There were 3,761 total firearm deaths of children and teens in 1998, including 1,241 suicides, 2,184 homicides, 262 accidents, and 74 of unknown intent. |
| Minority youth make up 87 percent of the juvenile population, but 100 percent of youth committed to public juvenile detention centers. (1997) | The proportion of minorities in the juvenile population is 34 percent, but the proportion of minority juveniles committed to public juvenile detention centers is 67 percent. (1997) |

# THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

## Children in the States * 2001

| *In the District of Columbia.....* | *In America.....* |
|---|---|
| 2,308 children were victims of abuse and neglect in 1999 (a 28.1 percent decrease since 1990); the child victimization rate was 24.2 per 1,000 children. | Nationally, there were 826,162 children who were victims of child abuse and neglect in 1999 (8.55 percent fewer than in 1990); this represented a victimization rate of 11.8 per 1,000 children. |
| **EDUCATION** | |
| 64 percent of reading classes have more than 20 pupils. (1998) | 78 percent of reading classes have more than 20 pupils. (1998) |
| 90 percent of 4th graders read below the proficient level. (1998) | 71 percent of 4th graders read below the proficient level. (1998) |
| There are 13.9 pupils for every teacher. (1998) | There are 16.5 pupils for every teacher. (1998) |
| 17.8 percent of Math teachers and 10.5 percent of English teachers in the public school system never received a major or minor degree in those subjects. (1993-94) | 20.3 percent of Math teachers and 19.3 percent of English teachers in the public school system never received a major or minor degree in those subjects. (1993-94) |
| The high school completion rate is 87.2 percent. (1997-1999) | The high school completion rate is 85.5 percent. (1997-1999) |
| $8,393 was spent per pupil in the academic year 1997-98. *The District ranks 4th among the states for total expenditures per pupil.* | New Jersey, the state with the highest rank for expenditures per pupil, spends $9,643. (1997-1998) |
| **FAIR START** | |
| There are 95,290 children in the District of Columbia. In 1997, 33,503 of them (33.7 percent) were poor. The 1997 poverty level was $12,802 a year ($1,067 a month). *The District ranks 51st among the states in the percentage of children in poverty.* | There are 70,199,435 children. In 1997, 14,113,067 (19.9 percent) were poor. |
| Between August 1996 and June 2000, the welfare caseload dropped 35.8 percent from 69,292 to 44,487 persons. | Between August 1996 and June 2000, the welfare caseload dropped 53 percent from 12,241,489 to 5,677,443 persons. |
| 42,400 children received Food Stamps in FY1999, a 12 percent decline from FY1996 to FY1999. | 9,332,299 children received Food Stamps in FY1999, a 29.2 percent decline from FY1996. |
| The maximum monthly cash assistance TANF benefit for a family of three is $379. (January 2000) | The median state's maximum monthly TANF cash benefit for a family of three is $379. |
| There were 15,056 participants in the Supplemental Food Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC) in FY2000. | WIC had 6,963,822 participants in FY2000. |
| 47,195 children participated in the School Lunch Program in FY2000. | 26,680,989 children participated in the School Lunch Program in FY2000. |
| 18,528 children participated in the School Breakfast Program in FY2000. | 7,358,046 children participated in the School Breakfast Program in FY2000. |
| There were 4,420 participants in the Child & Adult Care Food Program in FY2000. | There were 2,587,628 participants in the Child & Adult Care Food Program in FY2000. |
| There were 20,264 children in the Summer Food Program in FY2000. | There were 2,050,899 children in the Summer Food Program in FY2000. |

### AVAILABLE FUNDS IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

- Under the Master Settlement Agreement of 1998, the District of Columbia was scheduled to receive $42 million in tobacco settlement money in 2001.
- As of September 30, 2000, the District of Columbia did not spend $5.8 million of its 1998 federal funds for the Children's Health Insurance Program and had to return $2.1 million which was redistributed to other states.
- The total unobligated (uncommitted) TANF funds for FY1997 through FY2000 is $18.2 million.

# FLORIDA

## Children in the States 2001

| *In Florida.....* | *In America....* |
|---|---|
| **HEALTHY START** | |
| 732,000 children have no health insurance (18.8 percent of children under age 19). *The state ranks 41st in the percentage of uninsured children.* (1997-1999 average) | 10.8 million children are uninsured (14.1 percent of children under age 19). (1997-1999 average) |
| 83.6 percent of babies are born to mothers who received early prenatal care. *The state ranks 25th in the percentage of mothers who received early prenatal care.* (1998) | 82.8 percent of babies are born to mothers who received early prenatal care. (1998) |
| 8.1 percent of births are babies of low birthweight. *The state ranks 37th in low birthweight births.* (1998) | 7.6 percent of births are babies of low birthweight. (1998) |
| There are 7.2 infant deaths per 1,000 live births. *The state ranks 22nd in infant mortality.* (1998) | There are 7.2 infant deaths per 1,000 live births. (1998) |
| 80.3 percent of two-year-olds are immunized. *The state ranks 25th in childhood immunizations for two-year-olds.* (1999) | 78.6 percent of two-year-olds are immunized. (1999) |
| The teen birth rate is 55.5 per 1,000 females ages 15 – 19. (1998) | The teen birth rate is 51.1 per 1,000 females ages 15 - 19. (1998) |
| KidsCare covers children ages 18 and under with family incomes up to 200 percent of the federal poverty level ($35,300 per year for a family of four). | |
| **HEAD START** | |
| 63.2 percent of mothers with children under 6 and 77.0 percent of mothers with children ages 6 – 17 were in the labor force in 1990. | 59.7 percent of mothers with children under 6 and 75 percent of mothers with children ages 6 – 17 were in the labor force in 1990. |
| Child care for a four-year-old in a child care center in an urban area averages $4,255 per year. This is more than the cost of public college tuition in Florida –$2,022 per year, or 48 percent of the cost of care for a four-year-old. The average cost of infant care is even higher –$5,708 per year. (2000) | In 49 of 50 states, child care for a four-year-old in an urban center is more than the cost of public college tuition. Center care for an infant in an urban area is more than the cost of public college tuition in all states. (2000) |
| Only 8 percent of children eligible for child care assistance under federal law receive help. (1999) | Only 12 percent of children eligible for child care assistance under federal law receive help. (1999) |
| 32,389 children were served by Head Start in 2000. | 761,853 children were served by Head Start in 2000. |
| A single caregiver in a child care center can care for as many as 4 nine-month-old infants (the maximum recommended number of children this age per caregiver is 4) or for as many as 20 four-year-olds (the maximum recommended number of children this age per caregiver is 10). (2000) | Thirty-three states (including the District of Columbia) meet recommended levels for the number of nine-month-olds allowed per caregiver in a child care center, and 18 states (including the District of Columbia) meet recommended levels for the number of four-year-olds allowed per caregiver. (2000) |
| Providers in child care centers are required to have early childhood training before serving children. (2000) | Twenty states require providers in child care centers to have early childhood training before serving children. (2000) |
| Providers in family child care homes are required to have early childhood training before serving children. (2000) | Eleven states require family child care providers to have early childhood training before serving children. (2000) |
| Child care workers earn an average annual income of $14,460. (1999) | Child care workers earn an average annual income of $15,430. (1999) |
| **SAFE START** | |
| There were 154 total firearm deaths of children and teens in 1998, including 65 suicides, 80 homicides, 8 accidents, and 1 of unknown intent. There is a state Child Access Prevention (CAP) law and there is not a Trigger Lock law. | There were 3,761 total firearm deaths of children and teens in 1998, including 1,241 suicides, 2,184 homicides, 262 accidents, and 74 of unknown intent. |
| Minority youth make up 40 percent of the juvenile population, but 58 percent of youth committed to public juvenile detention centers. (1997) | The proportion of minorities in the juvenile population is 34 percent, but the proportion of minority juveniles committed to public juvenile detention centers is 67 percent. (1997) |

# FLORIDA

## Children in the States – 2001

| *In Florida.....* | *In America....* |
|---|---|
| 67,530 children were victims of abuse and neglect in 1999 (a 14.6 percent decrease since 1990); the child victimization rate was 18.9 per 1,000 children. | Nationally, there were 826,162 children who were victims of child abuse and neglect in 1999 (8.55 percent fewer than in 1990); this represented a victimization rate of 11.8 per 1,000 children. |
| **EDUCATION** | |
| 81 percent of reading classes have more than 20 pupils. (1998) | 78 percent of reading classes have more than 20 pupils. (1998) |
| 77 percent of 4th graders read below the proficient level. (1998) | 71 percent of 4th graders read below the proficient level. (1998) |
| There are 18.4 pupils for every teacher. (1998) | There are 16.5 pupils for every teacher. (1998) |
| 43.0 percent of Science teachers, 16.8 percent of Math teachers, and 12.3 percent of English teachers in the public school system never received a major or minor degree in those subjects. (1993-94) | 21.8 percent of Science teachers, 20.3 percent of Math teachers, and 19.3 percent of English teachers in the public school system never received a major or minor degree in those subjects. (1993-94) |
| The high school completion rate is 84.8 percent. (1997-1999) | The high school completion rate is 85.5 percent. (1997-1999) |
| $5,552 was spent per pupil in the academic year 1997-98. *The state ranks 34th for total expenditures per pupil.* | New Jersey, the state with the highest rank for expenditures per pupil, spends $9,643. (1997-1998) |
| **FAIR START** | |
| There are 3,569,878 children in Florida. In 1997, 775,812 of them (21.8 percent) were poor. The 1997 poverty level was $12,802 a year ($1,067 a month). *The state ranks 36th in the percentage of children in poverty.* | There are 70,199,435 children. In 1997, 14,113,067 (19.9 percent) were poor. |
| Between August 1996 and June 2000, the welfare caseload dropped 74.5 percent from 533,801 to 135,903 persons. | Between August 1996 and June 2000, the welfare caseload dropped 53 percent from 12,241,489 to 5,677,443 persons. |
| 425,329 children received Food Stamps in FY1999, a 41 percent decline from FY1996 to FY1999. | 9,332,299 children received Food Stamps in FY1999, a 29.2 percent decline from FY1996. |
| The maximum monthly cash assistance TANF benefit for a family of three is $303. (January 2000) | The median state's maximum monthly TANF cash benefit for a family of three is $379. |
| There were 296,138 participants in the Supplemental Food Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC) in FY2000. | WIC had 6,963,822 participants in FY2000. |
| 1,320,708 children participated in the School Lunch Program in FY2000. | 26,680,989 children participated in the School Lunch Program in FY2000. |
| 415,148 children participated in the School Breakfast Program in FY2000. | 7,358,046 children participated in the School Breakfast Program in FY2000. |
| There were 106,828 participants in the Child & Adult Care Food Program in FY2000. | There were 2,587,628 participants in the Child & Adult Care Food Program in FY2000. |
| There were 187,797 children in the Summer Food Program in FY2000. | There were 2,050,899 children in the Summer Food Program in FY2000. |

### AVAILABLE FUNDS IN FLORIDA

- The total state budget balance for FY2000 was $1.8 billion.
- Florida was not part of the Master Settlement Agreement of 1998 for tobacco funds. They settled a separate lawsuit for a total of $13 billion. Under the terms of the Florida settlement agreement, the tobacco industry paid the state an initial payment of $895.3 million. Each year thereafter, the tobacco industry will make a payment to the state of Florida between $440 and $822.1 million.
- As of September 30, 2000, Florida did not spend $87.2 million of its 1998 federal funds for the Children's Health Insurance Program and had to return $30.9 million which was redistributed to other states.
- The total unobligated (uncommitted) TANF funds for FY1997 through FY2000 is $4.1 million.

# GEORGIA

## Children in the States 2001

| *In Georgia.....* | *In America.....* |
|---|---|
| **HEALTHY START** | |
| • 365,000 children have no health insurance (16.2 percent of children under age 19). *The state ranks 37th in the percentage of uninsured children.* (1997-1999 average) | • 10.8 million children are uninsured (14.1 percent of children under age 19). (1997-1999 average) |
| • 86.4 percent of babies are born to mothers who received early prenatal care. *The state ranks 9th in the percentage of mothers who received early prenatal care.* (1998) | • 82.8 percent of babies are born to mothers who received early prenatal care. (1998) |
| • 8.5 percent of births are babies of low birthweight. *The state ranks 40th in low birthweight births.* (1998) | • 7.6 percent of births are babies of low birthweight. (1998) |
| • There are 8.5 infant deaths per 1,000 live births. *The state ranks 39th in infant mortality.* (1998) | • There are 7.2 infant deaths per 1,000 live births. (1998) |
| • 81.9 percent of two-year-olds are immunized. *The state ranks 14th in childhood immunizations for two-year-olds.* (1999) | • 78.6 percent of two-year-olds are immunized. (1999) |
| • The teen birth rate is 65.4 per 1,000 females ages 15 – 19. (1998) | • The teen birth rate is 51.1 per 1,000 females ages 15 - 19. (1998) |
| • Georgia Medicaid covers children ages 6 – 18 whose family incomes are less than 100 percent of the federal poverty level ($17,650 per year for a family of four), children ages 1 – 6 with family incomes up to 133 percent of the federal poverty level ($23,475 per year for a family of four), and children under age 1 whose family income is up to 185 percent of the federal poverty level ($32,653 per year for a family of four). PeachCare for Kids covers children ages 18 and under with family incomes up to 200 percent of the federal poverty level ($35,300 per year for a family of four). | |
| **HEAD START** | |
| • 63.9 percent of mothers with children under 6 and 77.0 percent of mothers with children ages 6 – 17 were in the labor force in 1990. | • 59.7 percent of mothers with children under 6 and 75 percent of mothers with children ages 6 – 17 were in the labor force in 1990. |
| • Child care for a four-year-old in a child care center in an urban area averages $4,992 per year. This is more than the cost of public college tuition in Georgia –$2,442 per year, or 49 percent of the cost of care for a four-year-old. The average cost of infant care is even higher –$6,032 per year. (2000) | • In 49 of 50 states, child care for a four-year-old in an urban center is more than the cost of public college tuition. Center care for an infant in an urban area is more than the cost of public college tuition in all states. (2000) |
| • Only 8 percent of children eligible for child care assistance under federal law receive help. (1999) | • Only 12 percent of children eligible for child care assistance under federal law receive help. (1999) |
| • 21,580 children were served by Head Start in 2000. | • 761,853 children were served by Head Start in 2000. |
| • A single caregiver in a child care center can care for as many as 6 nine-month-old infants (the maximum recommended number of children this age per caregiver is 4) or for as many as 18 four-year-olds (the maximum recommended number of children this age per caregiver is 10). (2000) | • Thirty-three states (including the District of Columbia) meet recommended levels for the number of nine-month-olds allowed per caregiver in a child care center, and 18 states (including the District of Columbia) meet recommended levels for the number of four-year-olds allowed per caregiver. (2000) |
| • Providers in child care centers are required to have early childhood training before serving children. (2000) | • Twenty states require providers in child care centers to have early childhood training before serving children. (2000) |
| • Providers in family child care homes are not required to have any early childhood training before serving children. (2000) | • Eleven states require family child care providers to have early childhood training before serving children. (2000) |
| • Child care workers earn an average annual income of $13,950. (1999) | • Child care workers earn an average annual income of $15,430. (1999) |
| **SAFE START** | |
| • There were 111 total firearm deaths of children and teens in 1998, including 39 suicides, 61 homicides, 10 accidents, and 1 of unknown intent. There is not a state Child Access Prevention (CAP) law and there is not a Trigger Lock law. | • There were 3,761 total firearm deaths of children and teens in 1998, including 1,241 suicides, 2,184 homicides, 262 accidents, and 74 of unknown intent. |

# GEORGIA

## Children in the States • 2001

| *In Georgia.....* | *In America...* |
|---|---|
| • **Minority youth make up 40 percent of the juvenile population, but 70 percent of youth committed to public juvenile detention centers. (1997)** | • **The proportion of minorities in the juvenile population is 34 percent, but the proportion of minority juveniles committed to public juvenile detention centers is 67 percent. (1997)** |
| • 26,888 children were victims of abuse and neglect in 1999 (a 21.2 percent decrease since 1990); the child victimization rate was 13.1 per 1,000 children. | • Nationally, there were 826,162 children who were victims of child abuse and neglect in 1999 (8.55 percent fewer than in 1990); this represented a victimization rate of 11.8 per 1,000 children. |
| **EDUCATION** | |
| • 73 percent of reading classes have more than 20 pupils. (1998) | • 78 percent of reading classes have more than 20 pupils. (1998) |
| • 76 percent of 4th graders read below the proficient level. (1998) | • 71 percent of 4th graders read below the proficient level. (1998) |
| • There are 15.8 pupils for every teacher. (1998) | • There are 16.5 pupils for every teacher. (1998) |
| • 30.8 percent of Science teachers, 18.7 percent of Math teachers, and 34.6 percent of English teachers in the public school system never received a major or minor degree in those subjects. (1993-94) | • 21.8 percent of Science teachers, 20.3 percent of Math teachers, and 19.3 percent of English teachers in the public school system never received a major or minor degree in those subjects. (1993-94) |
| • The high school completion rate is 83.7 percent. (1997-1999) | • The high school completion rate is 85.5 percent. (1997-1999) |
| • $5,647 was spent per pupil in the academic year 1997-98. *The state ranks 31st for total expenditures per pupil.* | • New Jersey, the state with the highest rank for expenditures per pupil, spends $9,643. (1997-1998) |
| **FAIR START** | |
| • There are 2,056,885 children in Georgia. In 1997, 470,440 of them (22.8 percent) were poor. The 1997 poverty level was $12,802 a year ($1,067 a month). *The state ranks 37th in the percentage of children in poverty.* | • There are 70,199,435 children. In 1997, 14,113,067 (19.9 percent) were poor. |
| • Between August 1996 and June 2000, the welfare caseload dropped 59.0 percent from 330,302 to 135,381 persons. | • Between August 1996 and June 2000, the welfare caseload dropped 53 percent from 12,241,489 to 5,677,443 persons. |
| • 328,559 children received Food Stamps in FY1999, a 22 percent decline from FY1996 to FY1999. | • 9,332,299 children received Food Stamps in FY1999, a 29.2 percent decline from FY1996. |
| • The maximum monthly cash assistance TANF benefit for a family of three is $280. (January 2000) | • The median state's maximum monthly TANF cash benefit for a family of three is $379. |
| • There were 215,792 participants in the Supplemental Food Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC) in FY2000. | • WIC had 6,963,822 participants in FY2000. |
| • 1,065,549 children participated in the School Lunch Program in FY2000. | • 26,680,989 children participated in the School Lunch Program in FY2000. |
| • 367,646 children participated in the School Breakfast Program in FY2000. | • 7,358,046 children participated in the School Breakfast Program in FY2000. |
| • There were 107,901 participants in the Child & Adult Care Food Program in FY2000. | • There were 2,587,628 participants in the Child & Adult Care Food Program in FY2000. |
| • There were 94,049 children in the Summer Food Program in FY2000. | • There were 2,050,899 children in the Summer Food Program in FY2000. |

### AVAILABLE FUNDS IN GEORGIA

- The total state budget balance for FY2000 was $545 million.
- Under the Master Settlement Agreement of 1998, Georgia was scheduled to receive $170 million in tobacco settlement money in 2001.
- As of September 30, 2000, Georgia did not spend $68.5 million of its 1998 federal funds for the Children's Health Insurance Program and had to return $24.3 million which was redistributed to other states.
- The total unobligated (uncommitted) TANF funds for FY1997 through FY2000 is $96.8 million.

# HAWAII

## Children in the States 2001

| *In Hawaii.....* | *In America.....* |
|---|---|
| **HEALTHY START** | |
| • 28,000 children have no health insurance (8.8 percent of children under age 19). *The state ranks 9th in the percentage of uninsured children.* (1997-1999 average) | • 10.8 million children are uninsured (14.1 percent of children under age 19). (1997-1999 average) |
| • 85.4 percent of babies are born to mothers who received early prenatal care. *The state ranks 15th in the percentage of mothers who received early prenatal care.* (1998) | • 82.8 percent of babies are born to mothers who received early prenatal care. (1998) |
| • 7.5 percent of births are babies of low birthweight. *The state ranks 22nd in low birthweight births.* (1998) | • 7.6 percent of births are babies of low birthweight. (1998) |
| • There are 6.9 infant deaths per 1,000 live births. *The state ranks 15th in infant mortality.* (1998) | • There are 7.2 infant deaths per 1,000 live births. (1998) |
| • 81.6 percent of two-year-olds are immunized. *The state ranks 19th in childhood immunizations for two-year-olds.* (1999) | • 78.6 percent of two-year-olds are immunized. (1999) |
| • The teen birth rate is 45.7 per 1,000 females ages 15 – 19. (1998) | • The teen birth rate is 51.1 per 1,000 females ages 15 - 19. (1998) |
| • Med-QUEST covers children ages 19 and under whose family incomes are less than 200 percent of the federal poverty level ($40,600 per year for a family of four). | |
| **HEAD START** | |
| • 63.4 percent of mothers with children under 6 and 81.6 percent of mothers with children ages 6 – 17 were in the labor force in 1990. | • 59.7 percent of mothers with children under 6 and 75 percent of mothers with children ages 6 – 17 were in the labor force in 1990. |
| • Child care for a four-year-old in a child care center in an urban area averages $5,505 per year. This is more than the cost of public college tuition in Hawaii –$2,880 per year, or 52 percent of the cost of care for a four-year-old. The average cost of infant care is even higher –$7,815 per year. (2000) | • In 49 of 50 states, child care for a four-year-old in an urban center is more than the cost of public college tuition. Center care for an infant in an urban area is more than the cost of public college tuition in all states. (2000) |
| • Only 9 percent of children eligible for child care assistance under federal law receive help. (1999) | • Only 12 percent of children eligible for child care assistance under federal law receive help. (1999) |
| • 2,916 children were served by Head Start in 2000. | • 761,853 children were served by Head Start in 2000. |
| • A single caregiver in a child care center can care for as many as 4 nine-month-old infants (the maximum recommended number of children this age per caregiver is 4) or for as many as 16 four-year-olds (the maximum recommended number of children this age per caregiver is 10). (2000) | • Thirty-three states (including the District of Columbia) meet recommended levels for the number of nine-month-olds allowed per caregiver in a child care center, and 18 states (including the District of Columbia) meet recommended levels for the number of four-year-olds allowed per caregiver. (2000) |
| • Providers in child care centers are required to have early childhood training before serving children. (2000) | • Twenty states require providers in child care centers to have early childhood training before serving children. (2000) |
| • Providers in family child care homes are not required to have any early childhood training before serving children. (2000) | • Eleven states require family child care providers to have early childhood training before serving children. (2000) |
| • Child care workers earn an average annual income of $14,500. (1999) | • Child care workers earn an average annual income of $15,430. (1999) |
| **SAFE START** | |
| • There were 4 total firearm deaths of children and teens in 1998, including 2 suicides, 2 homicides, 0 accidents, and 0 of unknown intent. There is a state Child Access Prevention (CAP) law and there is a Trigger Lock law. | • There were 3,761 total firearm deaths of children and teens in 1998, including 1,241 suicides, 2,184 homicides, 262 accidents, and 74 of unknown intent. |
| • Minority youth make up 76 percent of the juvenile population, but 89 percent of youth committed to public juvenile detention centers. (1997) | • The proportion of minorities in the juvenile population is 34 percent, but the proportion of minority juveniles committed to public juvenile detention centers is 67 percent. (1997) |

# HAWAII

## Children in the States – 2001

| *In Hawaii.....* | *In America.....* |
|---|---|
| - 2,669 children were victims of abuse and neglect in 1999 (a 35.2 percent increase since 1990); the child victimization rate was 9.2 per 1,000 children. | - Nationally, there were 826,162 children who were victims of child abuse and neglect in 1999 (8.55 percent fewer than in 1990); this represented a victimization rate of 11.8 per 1,000 children. |
| **EDUCATION** | |
| - 90 percent of reading classes have more than 20 pupils. (1998) | - 78 percent of reading classes have more than 20 pupils. (1998) |
| - 83 percent of 4th graders read below the proficient level. (1998) | - 71 percent of 4th graders read below the proficient level. (1998) |
| - There are 17.7 pupils for every teacher. (1998) | - There are 16.5 pupils for every teacher. (1998) |
| - 22.9 percent of Science teachers, 38.3 percent of Math teachers, and 9.9 percent of English teachers in the public school system never received a major or minor degree in those subjects. (1993-94) | - 21.8 percent of Science teachers, 20.3 percent of Math teachers, and 19.3 percent of English teachers in the public school system never received a major or minor degree in those subjects. (1993-94) |
| - The high school completion rate is 90.7 percent. (1997-1999) | - The high school completion rate is 85.5 percent. (1997-1999) |
| - $5,858 was spent per pupil in the academic year 1997-98. *The state ranks 27th for total expenditures per pupil.* | - New Jersey, the state with the highest rank for expenditures per pupil, spends $9,643. (1997-1998) |
| **FAIR START** | |
| - There are 289,340 children in Hawaii. In 1997, 48,849 of them (16.2 percent) were poor. The 1997 poverty level was $12,802 a year ($1,067 a month). *The state ranks 20th in the percentage of children in poverty.* | - There are 70,199,435 children. In 1997, 14,113,067 (19.9 percent) were poor. |
| - Between August 1996 and June 2000, the welfare caseload dropped 35.6 percent from 66,482 to 42,824 persons. | - Between August 1996 and June 2000, the welfare caseload dropped 53 percent from 12,241,489 to 5,677,443 persons. |
| - 61,446 children received Food Stamps in FY1999, a 14.9 percent increase from FY1996 to FY1999. | - 9,332,299 children received Food Stamps in FY1999, a 29.2 percent decline from FY1996. |
| - The maximum monthly cash assistance TANF benefit for a family of three is $712. (January 2000) | - The median state's maximum monthly TANF cash benefit for a family of three is $379. |
| - There were 32,080 participants in the Supplemental Food Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC) in FY2000. | - WIC had 6,963,822 participants in FY2000. |
| - 143,046 children participated in the School Lunch Program in FY2000. | - 26,680,989 children participated in the School Lunch Program in FY2000. |
| - 37,967 children participated in the School Breakfast Program in FY2000. | - 7,358,046 children participated in the School Breakfast Program in FY2000. |
| - There were 8,541 participants in the Child & Adult Care Food Program in FY2000. | - There were 2,587,628 participants in the Child & Adult Care Food Program in FY2000. |
| - There were 7,183 children in the Summer Food Program in FY2000. | - There were 2,050,899 children in the Summer Food Program in FY2000. |

### AVAILABLE FUNDS IN HAWAII

- The total state budget balance for FY2000 was $272 million.
- Under the Master Settlement Agreement of 1998, Hawaii was scheduled to receive $42 million in tobacco settlement money in 2001.
- As of September 30, 2000, Hawaii did not spend $8.5 million of its 1998 federal funds for the Children's Health Insurance Program and had to return $3.0 million which was redistributed to other states.
- The total unobligated (uncommitted) TANF funds for FY1997 through FY2000 is $14.3 million.

# IDAHO

## Children in the States * 2001

| *In Idaho.....* | *In America.....* |
|---|---|
| **HEALTHY START** | |
| • 74,000 children have no health insurance (19.1 percent of children under age 19). *The state ranks 42nd in the percentage of uninsured children.* (1997-1999 average) | • 10.8 million children are uninsured (14.1 percent of children under age 19). (1997-1999 average) |
| • 78.7 percent of babies are born to mothers who received early prenatal care. *The state ranks 45th in the percentage of mothers who received early prenatal care.* (1998) | • 82.8 percent of babies are born to mothers who received early prenatal care. (1998) |
| • 6.0 percent of births are babies of low birthweight. *The state ranks 7th in low birthweight births.* (1998) | • 7.6 percent of births are babies of low birthweight. (1998) |
| • There are 7.2 infant deaths per 1,000 live births. *The state ranks 22nd in infant mortality.* (1998) | • There are 7.2 infant deaths per 1,000 live births. (1998) |
| • 69.4 percent of two-year-olds are immunized. *The state ranks 51st in childhood immunizations for two-year-olds.* (1999) | • 78.6 percent of two-year-olds are immunized. (1999) |
| • The teen birth rate is 44.8 per 1,000 females ages 15 – 19. (1998) | • The teen birth rate is 51.1 per 1,000 females ages 15 - 19. (1998) |
| • Idaho's Medicaid covers children ages 18 and under with family incomes up to 150 percent of the federal poverty level ($26,475 a year). | |
| **HEAD START** | |
| • 60.0 percent of mothers with children under 6 and 77.2 percent of mothers with children ages 6 – 17 were in the labor force in 1990. | • 59.7 percent of mothers with children under 6 and 75 percent of mothers with children ages 6 – 17 were in the labor force in 1990. |
| • Child care for a four-year-old in a child care center in an urban area averages $4,814 per year. This is more than the cost of public college tuition in Idaho –$2,380 per year, or 49 percent of the cost of care for a four-year-old. The average cost of infant care is even higher –$5,881 per year. (2000) | • In 49 of 50 states, child care for a four-year-old in an urban center is more than the cost of public college tuition. Center care for an infant in an urban area is more than the cost of public college tuition in all states. (2000) |
| • Only 11 percent of children eligible for child care assistance under federal law receive help. (1999) | • Only 12 percent of children eligible for child care assistance under federal law receive help. (1999) |
| • 2,387 children were served by Head Start in 2000. | • 761,853 children were served by Head Start in 2000. |
| • A single caregiver in a child care center can care for as many as 6 nine-month-old infants (the maximum recommended number of children this age per caregiver is 4) or for as many as 12 four-year-olds (the maximum recommended number of children this age per caregiver is 10). (2000) | • Thirty-three states (including the District of Columbia) meet recommended levels for the number of nine-month-olds allowed per caregiver in a child care center, and 18 states (including the District of Columbia) meet recommended levels for the number of four-year-olds allowed per caregiver. (2000) |
| • Providers in child care centers are not required to have any early childhood training before serving children. (2000) | • Twenty states require providers in child care centers to have early childhood training before serving children. (2000) |
| • Child care workers earn an average annual income of $13,520. (1999) | • Child care workers earn an average annual income of $15,430. (1999) |
| **SAFE START** | |
| • There were 27 total firearm deaths of children and teens in 1998, including 18 suicides, 3 homicides, 5 accidents, and 1 of unknown intent. There is not a state Child Access Prevention (CAP) law and there is not a Trigger Lock law. | • There were 3,761 total firearm deaths of children and teens in 1998, including 1,241 suicides, 2,184 homicides, 262 accidents, and 74 of unknown intent. |
| • Minority youth make up 13 percent of the juvenile population, but 25 percent of youth committed to public juvenile detention centers. (1997) | • The proportion of minorities in the juvenile population is 34 percent, but the proportion of minority juveniles committed to public juvenile detention centers is 67 percent. (1997) |

# IDAHO

## Children in the States • 2001

| *In Idaho.....* | *In America.....* |
|---|---|
| 2,928 children were victims of abuse and neglect in 1999 (a 9.8 percent increase since 1990); the child victimization rate was 8.4 per 1,000 children. | Nationally, there were 826,162 children who were victims of child abuse and neglect in 1999 (8.55 percent fewer than in 1990); this represented a victimization rate of 11.8 per 1,000 children. |
| **EDUCATION** | |
| There are 18.2 pupils for every teacher. (1998) | There are 16.5 pupils for every teacher. (1998) |
| 15.7 percent of Science teachers, 38.3 percent of Math teachers, and 21.3 percent of English teachers in the public school system never received a major or minor degree in those subjects. (1993-94) | 21.8 percent of Science teachers, 20.3 percent of Math teachers, and 19.3 percent of English teachers in the public school system never received a major or minor degree in those subjects. (1993-94) |
| The high school completion rate is 85.5 percent. (1997-1999) | The high school completion rate is 85.5 percent. (1997-1999) |
| $4,721 was spent per pupil in the academic year 1997-98. *The state ranks 46th for total expenditures per pupil.* | New Jersey, the state with the highest rank for expenditures per pupil, spends $9,643. (1997-1998) |
| **FAIR START** | |
| There are 350,464 children in Idaho. In 1997, 61,496 of them (17.3 percent) were poor. The 1997 poverty level was $12,802 a year ($1,067 a month). *The state ranks 27th in the percentage of children in poverty.* | There are 70,199,435 children. In 1997, 14,113,067 (19.9 percent) were poor. |
| Between August 1996 and June 2000, the welfare caseload dropped 93.7 percent from 21,780 to 1,382 persons. | Between August 1996 and June 2000, the welfare caseload dropped 53 percent from 12,241,489 to 5,677,443 persons. |
| 29,799 children received Food Stamps in FY1999, a 26 percent decline from FY1996 to FY1999. | 9,332,299 children received Food Stamps in FY1999, a 29.2 percent decline from FY1996. |
| The maximum monthly cash assistance TANF benefit for a family of three is $293. (January 2000) | The median state's maximum monthly TANF cash benefit for a family of three is $379. |
| There were 31,286 participants in the Supplemental Food Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC) in FY2000. | WIC had 6,963,822 participants in FY2000. |
| 142,648 children participated in the School Lunch Program in FY2000. | 26,680,989 children participated in the School Lunch Program in FY2000. |
| 26,386 children participated in the School Breakfast Program in FY2000. | 7,358,046 children participated in the School Breakfast Program in FY2000. |
| There were 7,291 participants in the Child & Adult Care Food Program in FY2000. | There were 2,587,628 participants in the Child & Adult Care Food Program in FY2000. |
| There were 3,893 children in the Summer Food Program in FY2000. | There were 2,050,899 children in the Summer Food Program in FY2000. |

### AVAILABLE FUNDS IN IDAHO

- The total state budget balance for FY2000 was $75 million.
- Under the Master Settlement Agreement of 1998, Idaho was scheduled to receive $25 million in tobacco settlement money in 2001.
- As of September 30, 2000, Idaho did not spend $3.1 million of its 1998 federal funds for the Children's Health Insurance Program and had to return $1.1 million which was redistributed to other states.
- The total unobligated (uncommitted) TANF funds for FY1997 through FY2000 is $17.4 million.

# ILLINOIS

## Children in the States 2001

| *In Illinois* | *In America* |
|---|---|
| **HEALTHY START** | |
| • 435,000 children have no health insurance (12.7 percent of children under age 19). *The state ranks 24th in the percentage of uninsured children.* (1997-1999 average) | • 10.8 million children are uninsured (14.1 percent of children under age 19). (1997-1999 average) |
| • 82.7 percent of babies are born to mothers who received early prenatal care. *The state ranks 28th in the percentage of mothers who received early prenatal care.* (1998) | • 82.8 percent of babies are born to mothers who received early prenatal care. (1998) |
| • 8.0 percent of births are babies of low birthweight. *The state ranks 34th in low birthweight births.* (1998) | • 7.6 percent of births are babies of low birthweight. (1998) |
| • There are 8.4 infant deaths per 1,000 live births. *The state ranks 38th in infant mortality.* (1998) | • There are 7.2 infant deaths per 1,000 live births. (1998) |
| • 77.4 percent of two-year-olds are immunized. *The state ranks 36th in childhood immunizations for two-year-olds.* (1999) | • 78.6 percent of two-year-olds are immunized. (1999) |
| • The teen birth rate is 53.2 per 1,000 females ages 15 – 19. (1998) | • The teen birth rate is 51.1 per 1,000 females ages 15 - 19. (1998) |
| • KidCare covers children ages 18 and under with family incomes between 133 and 185 percent of the federal poverty level for a family of four (between $23,475 and $32,653 per year for a family of four). Medicaid covers pregnant women and children up to age 1 in families with incomes up to 200 percent of the federal poverty level ($35,300 per year for a family of four) and children ages 1 to 18 with family income up to 133 percent of the federal poverty level ($23,475 per year for a family of four). | |
| **HEAD START** | |
| • 58.8 percent of mothers with children under 6 and 75.5 percent of mothers with children ages 6 – 17 were in the labor force in 1990. | • 59.7 percent of mothers with children under 6 and 75 percent of mothers with children ages 6 – 17 were in the labor force in 1990. |
| • Child care for a four-year-old in a child care center in an urban area averages $5,304 per year. This is more than the cost of public college tuition in Illinois –$3,845 per year, or 72 percent of the cost of care for a four-year-old. The average cost of infant care is even higher –$8,840 per year. (2000) | • In 49 of 50 states, child care for a four-year-old in an urban center is more than the cost of public college tuition. Center care for an infant in an urban area is more than the cost of public college tuition in all states. (2000) |
| • Only 14 percent of children eligible for child care assistance under federal law receive help. (1999) | • Only 12 percent of children eligible for child care assistance under federal law receive help. (1999) |
| • 37,767 children were served by Head Start in 2000. | • 761,853 children were served by Head Start in 2000. |
| • A single caregiver in a child care center can care for as many as 4 nine-month-old infants (the maximum recommended number of children this age per caregiver is 4) or for as many as 10 four-year-olds (the maximum recommended number of children this age per caregiver is 10). (2000) | • Thirty-three states (including the District of Columbia) meet recommended levels for the number of nine-month-olds allowed per caregiver in a child care center, and 18 states (including the District of Columbia) meet recommended levels for the number of four-year-olds allowed per caregiver. (2000) |
| • Providers in child care centers are required to have early childhood training before serving children. (2000) | • Twenty states require providers in child care centers to have early childhood training before serving children. (2000) |
| • Providers in family child care homes are not required to have any early childhood training before serving children. (2000) | • Eleven states require family child care providers to have early childhood training before serving children. (2000) |
| • Child care workers earn an average annual income of $18,210. (1999) | • Child care workers earn an average annual income of $15,430. (1999) |
| **SAFE START** | |
| • There were 264 total firearm deaths of children and teens in 1998, including 40 suicides, 206 homicides, 13 accidents, and 5 of unknown intent. There is a state Child Access Prevention (CAP) law and there is not a Trigger Lock law. | • There were 3,761 total firearm deaths of children and teens in 1998, including 1,241 suicides, 2,184 homicides, 262 accidents, and 74 of unknown intent. |

# ILLINOIS

## Children in the States 2001

| *In Illinois* | *In America* |
|---|---|
| **Minority youth make up 36 percent of the juvenile population, but 70 percent of youth committed to public juvenile detention centers. (1997)** | **The proportion of minorities in the juvenile population is 34 percent, but the proportion of minority juveniles committed to public juvenile detention centers is 67 percent. (1997)** |
| 33,125 children were victims of abuse and neglect in 1999 (a 11.8 percent decrease since 1990); the child victimization rate was 10.4 per 1,000 children. | Nationally, there were 826,162 children who were victims of child abuse and neglect in 1999 (8.55 percent fewer than in 1990); this represented a victimization rate of 11.8 per 1,000 children. |
| **EDUCATION** | |
| There are 16.5 pupils for every teacher. (1998) | There are 16.5 pupils for every teacher. (1998) |
| 14.8 percent of Science teachers, 11.5 percent of Math teachers, and 18.7 percent of English teachers in the public school system never received a major or minor degree in those subjects. (1993-94) | 21.8 percent of Science teachers, 20.3 percent of Math teachers, and 19.3 percent of English teachers in the public school system never received a major or minor degree in those subjects. (1993-94) |
| The high school completion rate is 86.2 percent. (1997-1999) | The high school completion rate is 85.5 percent. (1997-1999) |
| $6,242 was spent per pupil in the academic year 1997-98. *The state ranks 19th for total expenditures per pupil.* | New Jersey, the state with the highest rank for expenditures per pupil, spends $9,643. (1997-1998) |
| **FAIR START** | |
| There are 3,181,338 children in Illinois. In 1997, 564,675 of them (17.5 percent) were poor. The 1997 poverty level was $12,802 a year ($1,067 a month). *The state ranks 29th in the percentage of children in poverty.* | There are 70,199,435 children. In 1997, 14,113,067 (19.9 percent) were poor. |
| Between August 1996 and June 2000, the welfare caseload dropped 59.7 percent from 642,644 to 259,242 persons. | Between August 1996 and June 2000, the welfare caseload dropped 53 percent from 12,241,489 to 5,677,443 persons. |
| 397,268 children received Food Stamps in FY1999, a 27 percent decline from FY1996 to FY1999. | 9,332,299 children received Food Stamps in FY1999, a 29.2 percent decline from FY1996. |
| The maximum monthly cash assistance TANF benefit for a family of three is $377. (January 2000) | The median state's maximum monthly TANF cash benefit for a family of three is $379. |
| There were 243,655 participants in the Supplemental Food Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC) in FY2000. | WIC had 6,963,822 participants in FY2000. |
| 1,043,029 children participated in the School Lunch Program in FY2000. | 26,680,989 children participated in the School Lunch Program in FY2000. |
| 197,725 children participated in the School Breakfast Program in FY2000. | 7,358,046 children participated in the School Breakfast Program in FY2000. |
| There were 99,978 participants in the Child & Adult Care Food Program in FY2000. | There were 2,587,628 participants in the Child & Adult Care Food Program in FY2000. |
| There were 106,115 children in the Summer Food Program in FY2000. | There were 2,050,899 children in the Summer Food Program in FY2000. |

### AVAILABLE FUNDS IN ILLINOIS

- The total state budget balance for FY2000 was $1.5 billion.
- Under the Master Settlement Agreement of 1998, Illinois was scheduled to receive $322 million in tobacco settlement money in 2001.
- As of September 30, 2000, Illinois did not spend $69.1 million of its 1998 federal funds for the Children's Health Insurance Program and had to return $24.5 million which was redistributed to other states.
- There are no unobligated (uncommitted) TANF funds for FY1997 through FY2000.

# INDIANA

## Children in the States – 2001

| *In Indiana...* | *In America...* |
|---|---|
| **HEALTHY START**<br>• 202,000 children have no health insurance (12.3 percent of children under age 19). *The state ranks 22nd* for a family of four *in the percentage of uninsured children.* (1997-1999 average)<br>• 79.9 percent of babies are born to mothers who received early prenatal care. *The state ranks 43rd* for a family of four *in the percentage of mothers who received early prenatal care.* (1998)<br>• 7.9 percent of births are babies of low birthweight. *The state ranks 32nd* for a family of four *in low birthweight births.* (1998)<br>• There are 7.6 infant deaths per 1,000 live births. *The state ranks 31st* for a family of four *in infant mortality.* (1998)<br>• 74.3 percent of two-year-olds are immunized. *The state ranks 44th in childhood immunizations for two-year-olds.* (1999)<br>• The teen birth rate is 53.3 per 1,000 females ages 15 – 19. (1998)<br>• Hoosier Healthwise covers children ages 18 and under with family incomes up to 200 percent of the federal poverty level ($35,300 per year for a family of four). | • 10.8 million children are uninsured (14.1 percent of children under age 19). (1997-1999 average)<br>• 82.8 percent of babies are born to mothers who received early prenatal care. (1998)<br>• 7.6 percent of births are babies of low birthweight. (1998)<br>• There are 7.2 infant deaths per 1,000 live births. (1998)<br>• 78.6 percent of two-year-olds are immunized. (1999)<br>• The teen birth rate is 51.1 per 1,000 females ages 15 - 19. (1998) |
| **HEAD START**<br>• 63.6 percent of mothers with children under 6 and 77.4 percent of mothers with children ages 6 – 17 were in the labor force in 1990.<br>• Child care for a four-year-old in a child care center averages $4,732 per year. This is more than the cost of public college tuition in Indiana –$3,490 per year, or 74 percent of the cost of care for a four-year-old. The average cost of infant care is even higher –$6,552 per year. (2000)<br>• Only 7 percent of children eligible for child care assistance under federal law receive help. (1999)<br>• 13,323 children were served by Head Start in 2000.<br>• A single caregiver in a child care center can care for as many as 4 nine-month-old infants (the maximum recommended number of children this age per caregiver is 4) or for as many as 12 four-year-olds (the maximum recommended number of children this age per caregiver is 10). (2000)<br>• Providers in child care centers are not required to have any early childhood training before serving children. (2000)<br>• Child care workers earn an average annual income of $14,780. (1999) | • 59.7 percent of mothers with children under 6 and 75 percent of mothers with children ages 6 – 17 were in the labor force in 1990.<br>• In 49 of 50 states, child care for a four-year-old in an urban center is more than the cost of public college tuition. Center care for an infant in an urban area is more than the cost of public college tuition in all states. (2000)<br>• Only 12 percent of children eligible for child care assistance under federal law receive help. (1999)<br>• 761,853 children were served by Head Start in 2000.<br>• Thirty-three states (including the District of Columbia) meet recommended levels for the number of nine-month-olds allowed per caregiver in a child care center, and 18 states (including the District of Columbia) meet recommended levels for the number of four-year-olds allowed per caregiver. (2000)<br>• Twenty states require providers in child care centers to have early childhood training before serving children. (2000)<br>• Child care workers earn an average annual income of $15,430. (1999) |
| **SAFE START**<br>• There were 92 total firearm deaths of children and teens in 1998, including 27 suicides, 57 homicides, 7 accidents, and 1 of unknown intent. There is not a state Child Access Prevention (CAP) law and there is not a Trigger Lock law.<br>• Minority youth make up 14 percent of the juvenile population, but 41 percent of youth committed to public juvenile detention centers. (1997) | • There were 3,761 total firearm deaths of children and teens in 1998, including 1,241 suicides, 2,184 homicides, 262 accidents, and 74 of unknown intent.<br>• The proportion of minorities in the juvenile population is 34 percent, but the proportion of minority juveniles committed to public juvenile detention centers is 67 percent. (1997) |

# INDIANA

## Children in the States * 2001

| *In Indiana....* | *In America....* |
|---|---|
| 21,608 children were victims of abuse and neglect in 1999 (a 19.4 percent decrease since 1990); the child victimization rate was 14.1 per 1,000 children. | Nationally, there were 826,162 children who were victims of child abuse and neglect in 1999 (8.55 percent fewer than in 1990); this represented a victimization rate of 11.8 per 1,000 children. |
| **EDUCATION** | |
| There are 17.0 pupils for every teacher. (1998) | There are 16.5 pupils for every teacher. (1998) |
| 17.1 percent of Science teachers, 9.5 percent of Math teachers, and 16.5 percent of English teachers in the public school system never received a major or minor degree in those subjects. (1993-94) | 21.8 percent of Science teachers, 20.3 percent of Math teachers, and 19.3 percent of English teachers in the public school system never received a major or minor degree in those subjects. (1993-94) |
| The high school completion rate is 88.6 percent. (1997-1999) | The high school completion rate is 85.5 percent. (1997-1999) |
| $6,318 was spent per pupil in the academic year 1997-98. *The state ranks 18th for total expenditures per pupil.* | New Jersey, the state with the highest rank for expenditures per pupil, spends $9,643. (1997-1998) |
| **FAIR START** | |
| There are 1,528,991 children in Indiana. In 1997, 228,246 of them (14.8 percent) were poor. The 1997 poverty level was $12,802 a year ($1,067 a month). *The state ranks 10th in the percentage of children in poverty.* | There are 70,199,435 children. In 1997, 14,113,067 (19.9 percent) were poor. |
| Between August 1996 and June 2000, the welfare caseload dropped 32.1 percent from 142,604 to 96,854 persons. | Between August 1996 and June 2000, the welfare caseload dropped 53 percent from 12,241,489 to 5,677,443 persons. |
| 159,095 children received Food Stamps in FY1999, a 15 percent decline from FY1996 to FY1999. | 9,332,299 children received Food Stamps in FY1999, a 29.2 percent decline from FY1996. |
| The maximum monthly cash assistance TANF benefit for a family of three is $288. (January 2000) | The median state's maximum monthly TANF cash benefit for a family of three is $379. |
| There were 120,599 participants in the Supplemental Food Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC) in FY2000. | WIC had 6,963,822 participants in FY2000. |
| 615,115 children participated in the School Lunch Program in FY2000. | 26,680,989 children participated in the School Lunch Program in FY2000. |
| 107,582 children participated in the School Breakfast Program in FY2000. | 7,358,046 children participated in the School Breakfast Program in FY2000. |
| There were 48,026 participants in the Child & Adult Care Food Program in FY2000. | There were 2,587,628 participants in the Child & Adult Care Food Program in FY2000. |
| There were 17,218 children in the Summer Food Program in FY2000. | There were 2,050,899 children in the Summer Food Program in FY2000. |

### AVAILABLE FUNDS IN INDIANA

- The total state budget balance for FY2000 was $1.6 billion.
- Under the Master Settlement Agreement of 1998, Indiana was scheduled to receive $141 million in tobacco settlement money in 2001.
- As of September 30, 2000, Indiana had spent all of its FY1998 federal funds for the Children's Health Insurance Program and received an additional $44.9 million that was redistributed from unspent funds from other states.
- The total unobligated (uncommitted) TANF funds for FY1997 through FY2000 is $40.6 million.

# IOWA

## Children in the States – 2001

| *In Iowa. . . .* | *In America* |
|---|---|
| **HEALTHY START** | |
| • 68,000 children have no health insurance (8.8 percent of children under age 19). *The state ranks 9th in the percentage of uninsured children.* (1997-1999 average) | • 10.8 million children are uninsured (14.1 percent of children under age 19). (1997-1999 average) |
| • 87.3 percent of babies are born to mothers who received early prenatal care. *The state ranks 8th in the percentage of mothers who received early prenatal care.* (1998) | • 82.8 percent of babies are born to mothers who received early prenatal care. (1998) |
| • 6.4 percent of births are babies of low birthweight. *The state ranks 10th in low birthweight births.* (1998) | • 7.6 percent of births are babies of low birthweight. (1998) |
| • There are 6.6 infant deaths per 1,000 live births. *The state ranks 13th in infant mortality.* (1998) | • There are 7.2 infant deaths per 1,000 live births. (1998) |
| • 83.4 percent of two-year-olds are immunized. *The state ranks 10th in childhood immunizations for two-year-olds.* (1999) | • 78.6 percent of two-year-olds are immunized. (1999) |
| • The teen birth rate is 35.2 per 1,000 females ages 15 – 19. (1998) | • The teen birth rate is 51.1 per 1,000 females ages 15 - 19. (1998) |
| • Hawk-I covers children ages 18 and under with family incomes up to 200 percent of the federal poverty level ($35,300 per year for a family of four). Iowa allows a 20 percent earned income disregard for families applying for Hawk-I. This allows some families with incomes above 200 percent of poverty to apply. Medicaid covers children ages 18 and under with family incomes up to 133 percent of the federal poverty level ($23,475 per year for a family of four). | |
| **HEAD START** | |
| • 69.8 percent of mothers with children under 6 and 81.8 percent of mothers with children ages 6 – 17 were in the labor force in 1990. | • 59.7 percent of mothers with children under 6 and 75 percent of mothers with children ages 6 – 17 were in the labor force in 1990. |
| • Child care for a four-year-old in a child care center in an urban area averages $6,198 per year. This is more than the cost of public college tuition in Iowa –$2,869 per year, or 46 percent of the cost of care for a four-year-old. The average cost of infant care is even higher –$6,750 per year. (2000) | • In 49 of 50 states, child care for a four-year-old in an urban center is more than the cost of public college tuition. Center care for an infant in an urban area is more than the cost of public college tuition in all states. (2000) |
| • Only 8 percent of children eligible for child care assistance under federal law receive help. (1999) | • Only 12 percent of children eligible for child care assistance under federal law receive help. (1999) |
| • 7,235 children were served by Head Start in 2000. | • 761,853 children were served by Head Start in 2000. |
| • A single caregiver in a child care center can care for as many as 4 nine-month-old infants (the maximum recommended number of children this age per caregiver is 4) or for as many as 12 four-year-olds (the maximum recommended number of children this age per caregiver is 10). (2000) | • Thirty-three states (including the District of Columbia) meet recommended levels for the number of nine-month-olds allowed per caregiver in a child care center, and 18 states (including the District of Columbia) meet recommended levels for the number of four-year-olds allowed per caregiver. (2000) |
| • Providers in child care centers are not required to have any early childhood training before serving children. (2000) | • Twenty states require providers in child care centers to have early childhood training before serving children. (2000) |
| • Child care workers earn an average annual income of $14,100. (1999) | • Child care workers earn an average annual income of $15,430. (1999) |
| **SAFE START** | |
| • There were 26 total firearm deaths of children and teens in 1998, including 15 suicides, 6 homicides, 5 accidents, and 0 of unknown intent. There is a state Child Access Prevention (CAP) law and there is not a Trigger Lock law. | • There were 3,761 total firearm deaths of children and teens in 1998, including 1,241 suicides, 2,184 homicides, 262 accidents, and 74 of unknown intent. |
| • Minority youth make up 7 percent of the juvenile population, but 42 percent of youth committed to public juvenile detention centers. (1997) | • The proportion of minorities in the juvenile population is 34 percent, but the proportion of minority juveniles committed to public juvenile detention centers is 67 percent. (1997) |

# IOWA

## Children in the States 2001

| *In Iowa* | *In America.....* |
|---|---|
| • **9,763 children were victims of abuse and neglect in 1999 (a 18.8 percent increase since 1990); the child victimization rate was 13.6 per 1,000 children.** | • **Nationally, there were 826,162 children who were victims of child abuse and neglect in 1999 (8.55 percent fewer than in 1990); this represented a victimization rate of 11.8 per 1,000 children.** |
| **EDUCATION** | |
| • 72 percent of reading classes have more than 20 pupils. (1998) | • 78 percent of reading classes have more than 20 pupils. (1998) |
| • 65 percent of 4th graders read below the proficient level. (1998) | • 71 percent of 4th graders read below the proficient level. (1998) |
| • There are 15.2 pupils for every teacher. (1998) | • There are 16.5 pupils for every teacher. (1998) |
| • 13.8 percent of Science teachers, 8.4 percent of Math teachers, and 23.0 percent of English teachers in the public school system never received a major or minor degree in those subjects. (1993-94) | • 21.8 percent of Science teachers, 20.3 percent of Math teachers, and 19.3 percent of English teachers in the public school system never received a major or minor degree in those subjects. (1993-94) |
| • The high school completion rate is 88.2 percent. (1997-1999) | • The high school completion rate is 85.5 percent. (1997-1999) |
| • $5,998 was spent per pupil in the academic year 1997-98. *The state ranks 25th for total expenditures per pupil.* | • New Jersey, the state with the highest rank for expenditures per pupil, spends $9,643. (1997-1998) |
| **FAIR START** | |
| • There are 719,685 children in Iowa. In 1997, 100,262 of them (13.7 percent) were poor. The 1997 poverty level was $12,802 a year ($1,067 a month). *The state ranks 6th in the percentage of children in poverty.* | • There are 70,199,435 children. In 1997, 14,113,067 (19.9 percent) were poor. |
| • Between August 1996 and June 2000, the welfare caseload dropped 39.3 percent from 86,146 to 52,293 persons. | • Between August 1996 and June 2000, the welfare caseload dropped 53 percent from 12,241,489 to 5,677,443 persons. |
| • 60,457 children received Food Stamps in FY1999, a 28 percent decline from FY1996 to FY1999. | • 9,332,299 children received Food Stamps in FY1999, a 29.2 percent decline from FY1996. |
| • The maximum monthly cash assistance TANF benefit for a family of three is $426. (January 2000) | • The median state's maximum monthly TANF cash benefit for a family of three is $379. |
| • There were 60,793 participants in the Supplemental Food Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC) in FY2000. | • WIC had 6,963,822 participants in FY2000. |
| • 383,307 children participated in the School Lunch Program in FY2000. | • 26,680,989 children participated in the School Lunch Program in FY2000. |
| • 64,612 children participated in the School Breakfast Program in FY2000. | • 7,358,046 children participated in the School Breakfast Program in FY2000. |
| • There were 27,920 participants in the Child & Adult Care Food Program in FY2000. | • There were 2,587,628 participants in the Child & Adult Care Food Program in FY2000. |
| • There were 4,572 children in the Summer Food Program in FY2000. | • There were 2,050,899 children in the Summer Food Program in FY2000. |

### AVAILABLE FUNDS IN IOWA

- The total state budget balance for FY2000 was $609 million.
- Under the Master Settlement Agreement of 1998, Iowa was scheduled to receive $60 million in tobacco settlement money in 2001.
- As of September 30, 2000, Iowa did not spend $6.1 million of its 1998 federal funds for the Children's Health Insurance Program and had to return $2.2 million which was redistributed to other states.
- The total unobligated (uncommitted) TANF funds for FY1997 through FY2000 is $41.6 million.

# KANSAS

## Children in the States • 2001

| In Kansas..... | In America..... |
|---|---|
| **HEALTHY START** | |
| 77,000 children have no health insurance (10.3 percent of children under age 19). *The state ranks 14th in the percentage of uninsured children.* (1997-1999 average) | 10.8 million children are uninsured (14.1 percent of children under age 19). (1997-1999 average) |
| 85.8 percent of babies are born to mothers who received early prenatal care. *The state ranks 12th in the percentage of mothers who received early prenatal care.* (1998) | 82.8 percent of babies are born to mothers who received early prenatal care. (1998) |
| 7.0 percent of births are babies of low birthweight. *The state ranks 18th in low birthweight births.* (1998) | 7.6 percent of births are babies of low birthweight. (1998) |
| There are 7.0 infant deaths per 1,000 live births. *The state ranks 16th in infant mortality.* (1998) | There are 7.2 infant deaths per 1,000 live births. (1998) |
| 78.9 percent of two-year-olds are immunized. *The state ranks 30th in childhood immunizations for two-year-olds.* (1999) | 78.6 percent of two-year-olds are immunized. (1999) |
| The teen birth rate is 47.0 per 1,000 females ages 15 – 19. (1998) | The teen birth rate is 51.1 per 1,000 females ages 15 - 19. (1998) |
| Health Waves covers children ages 18 and under with family incomes up to 200 percent of the federal poverty level ($35,300 per year for a family of four). Medicaid covers children ages 18 and under with family incomes up to 100 percent of the federal poverty level ($17,650 per year for a family of four). | |
| **HEAD START** | |
| 64.5 percent of mothers with children under 6 and 79.4 percent of mothers with children ages 6 – 17 were in the labor force in 1990. | 59.7 percent of mothers with children under 6 and 75 percent of mothers with children ages 6 – 17 were in the labor force in 1990. |
| Child care for a four-year-old in a child care center in an urban area averages $4,889 per year. This is more than the cost of public college tuition in Kansas –$2,392 per year, or 49 percent of the cost of care for a four-year-old. The average cost of infant care is even higher –$5,824 per year. (2000) | In 49 of 50 states, child care for a four-year-old in an urban center is more than the cost of public college tuition. Center care for an infant in an urban area is more than the cost of public college tuition in all states. (2000) |
| Only 7 percent of children eligible for child care assistance under federal law receive help. (1999) | Only 12 percent of children eligible for child care assistance under federal law receive help. (1999) |
| 7,447 children were served by Head Start in 2000. | 761,853 children were served by Head Start in 2000. |
| A single caregiver in a child care center can care for as many as 3 nine-month-old infants (the maximum recommended number of children this age per caregiver is 4) or for as many as 12 four-year-olds (the maximum recommended number of children this age per caregiver is 10). (2000) | Thirty-three states (including the District of Columbia) meet recommended levels for the number of nine-month-olds allowed per caregiver in a child care center, and 18 states (including the District of Columbia) meet recommended levels for the number of four-year-olds allowed per caregiver. (2000) |
| Providers in child care centers are required to have early childhood training before serving children. (2000) | Twenty states require providers in child care centers to have early childhood training before serving children. (2000) |
| Providers in family child care homes are not required to have any early childhood training before serving children. (2000) | Eleven states require family child care providers to have early childhood training before serving children. (2000) |
| Child care workers earn an average annual income of $14,310. (1999) | Child care workers earn an average annual income of $15,430. (1999) |
| **SAFE START** | |
| There were 54 total firearm deaths of children and teens in 1998, including 22 suicides, 28 homicides, 3 accidents, and 1 of unknown intent. There is not a state Child Access Prevention (CAP) law and there is not a Trigger Lock law. | There were 3,761 total firearm deaths of children and teens in 1998, including 1,241 suicides, 2,184 homicides, 262 accidents, and 74 of unknown intent. |
| Minority youth make up 17 percent of the juvenile population, but 52 percent of youth committed to public juvenile detention centers. (1997) | The proportion of minorities in the juvenile population is 34 percent, but the proportion of minority juveniles committed to public juvenile detention centers is 67 percent. (1997) |

# KANSAS

## Children in the States * 2001

| *In Kansas....* | *In America....* |
|---|---|
| **8,452 children were victims of abuse and neglect in 1998; the child victimization rate was 12.1 per 1,000 children.** | **Nationally, there were 826,162 children who were victims of child abuse and neglect in 1999 (8.55 percent fewer than in 1990); this represented a victimization rate of 11.8 per 1,000 children.** |
| **EDUCATION** | |
| 64 percent of reading classes have more than 20 pupils. (1998) | 78 percent of reading classes have more than 20 pupils. (1998) |
| 66 percent of 4th graders read below the proficient level. (1998) | 71 percent of 4th graders read below the proficient level. (1998) |
| There are 14.8 pupils for every teacher. (1998) | There are 16.5 pupils for every teacher. (1998) |
| 17.3 percent of Science teachers, 19.3 percent of Math teachers, and 19.0 percent of English teachers in the public school system never received a major or minor degree in those subjects. (1993-94) | 21.8 percent of Science teachers, 20.3 percent of Math teachers, and 19.3 percent of English teachers in the public school system never received a major or minor degree in those subjects. (1993-94) |
| The high school completion rate is 91.6 percent. (1997-1999) | The high school completion rate is 85.5 percent. (1997-1999) |
| $5,727 was spent per pupil in the academic year 1997-98. *The state ranks 28th for total expenditures per pupil.* | New Jersey, the state with the highest rank for expenditures per pupil, spends $9,643. (1997-1998) |
| **FAIR START** | |
| There are 698,637 children in Kansas. In 1997, 109,324 of them (15.4 percent) were poor. The 1997 poverty level was $12,802 a year ($1,067 a month). *The state ranks 16th in the percentage of children in poverty.* | There are 70,199,435 children. In 1997, 14,113,067 (19.9 percent) were poor. |
| Between August 1996 and June 2000, the welfare caseload dropped 42.7 percent from 63,783 to 36,557 persons. | Between August 1996 and June 2000, the welfare caseload dropped 53 percent from 12,241,489 to 5,677,443 persons. |
| 56,731 children received Food Stamps in FY1999, a 35 percent decline from FY1996 to FY1999. | 9,332,299 children received Food Stamps in FY1999, a 29.2 percent decline from FY1996. |
| The maximum monthly cash assistance TANF benefit for a family of three is $429. (January 2000) | The median state's maximum monthly TANF cash benefit for a family of three is $379. |
| There were 52,948 participants in the Supplemental Food Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC) in FY2000. | WIC had 6,963,822 participants in FY2000. |
| 305,293 children participated in the School Lunch Program in FY2000. | 26,680,989 children participated in the School Lunch Program in FY2000. |
| 67,537 children participated in the School Breakfast Program in FY2000. | 7,358,046 children participated in the School Breakfast Program in FY2000. |
| There were 50,700 participants in the Child & Adult Care Food Program in FY2000. | There were 2,587,628 participants in the Child & Adult Care Food Program in FY2000. |
| There were 7,755 children in the Summer Food Program in FY2000. | There were 2,050,899 children in the Summer Food Program in FY2000. |

### AVAILABLE FUNDS IN KANSAS

- The total state budget balance for FY2000 was $378 million.
- Under the Master Settlement Agreement of 1998, Kansas was scheduled to receive $58 million in tobacco settlement money in 2001.
- As of September 30, 2000, Kansas did not spend $9.1 million of its 1998 federal funds for the Children's Health Insurance Program and had to return $3.2 million which was redistributed to other states.
- There are no unobligated (uncommitted) TANF funds for FY1997 through FY2000.

# KENTUCKY

## Children in the States – 2001

| *In Kentucky….* | *In America…..* |
|---|---|
| **HEALTHY START** | |
| • 147,000 children have no health insurance (13.8 percent of children under age 19). *The state ranks 29th in the percentage of uninsured children.* (1997-1999 average) | • 10.8 million children are uninsured (14.1 percent of children under age 19). (1997-1999 average) |
| • 86.4 percent of babies are born to mothers who received early prenatal care. *The state ranks 9th in the percentage of mothers who received early prenatal care.* (1998) | • 82.8 percent of babies are born to mothers who received early prenatal care. (1998) |
| • 8.1 percent of births are babies of low birthweight. *The state ranks 37th in low birthweight births.* (1998) | • 7.6 percent of births are babies of low birthweight. (1998) |
| • There are 7.5 infant deaths per 1,000 live births. *The state ranks 29th in infant mortality.* (1998) | • There are 7.2 infant deaths per 1,000 live births. (1998) |
| • 87.6 percent of two-year-olds are immunized. *The state ranks 2nd in childhood immunizations for two-year-olds.* (1999) | • 78.6 percent of two-year-olds are immunized. (1999) |
| • The teen birth rate is 57.0 per 1,000 females ages 15 – 19. (1998) | • The teen birth rate is 51.1 per 1,000 females ages 15 - 19. (1998) |
| • KCHIP covers children ages 18 and under with family incomes up to 200 percent of the federal poverty level ($35,300 per year for a family of four). | |
| **HEAD START** | |
| • 57.2 percent of mothers with children under 6 and 68.2 percent of mothers with children ages 6 – 17 were in the labor force in 1990. | • 59.7 percent of mothers with children under 6 and 75 percent of mothers with children ages 6 – 17 were in the labor force in 1990. |
| • Child care for a four-year-old in a child care center in an urban area averages $4,368 per year. This is more than the cost of public college tuition in Kentucky –$2,516 per year, or 58 percent of the cost of care for a four-year-old. The average cost of infant care is even higher –$4,992 per year. (2000) | • In 49 of 50 states, child care for a four-year-old in an urban center is more than the cost of public college tuition. Center care for an infant in an urban area is more than the cost of public college tuition in all states. (2000) |
| • Only 15 percent of children eligible for child care assistance under federal law receive help. (1999) | • Only 12 percent of children eligible for child care assistance under federal law receive help. (1999) |
| • 15,701 children were served by Head Start in 2000. | • 761,853 children were served by Head Start in 2000. |
| • A single caregiver in a child care center can care for as many as 5 nine-month-old infants (the maximum recommended number of children this age per caregiver is 4) or for as many as 14 four-year-olds (the maximum recommended number of children this age per caregiver is 10). (2000) | • Thirty-three states (including the District of Columbia) meet recommended levels for the number of nine-month-olds allowed per caregiver in a child care center, and 18 states (including the District of Columbia) meet recommended levels for the number of four-year-olds allowed per caregiver. (2000) |
| • Providers in child care centers are not required to have any early childhood training before serving children. (2000) | • Twenty states require providers in child care centers to have early childhood training before serving children. (2000) |
| • Providers in family child care homes are required to have early childhood training before serving children. (2000) | • Eleven states require family child care providers to have early childhood training before serving children. (2000) |
| • Child care workers earn an average annual income of $13,490. (1999) | • Child care workers earn an average annual income of $15,430. (1999) |
| **SAFE START** | |
| • There were 44 total firearm deaths of children and teens in 1998, including 23 suicides, 17 homicides, 3 accidents, and 1 of unknown intent. There is not a state Child Access Prevention (CAP) law and there is not a Trigger Lock law. | • There were 3,761 total firearm deaths of children and teens in 1998, including 1,241 suicides, 2,184 homicides, 262 accidents, and 74 of unknown intent. |
| • Minority youth make up 11 percent of the juvenile population, but 40 percent of youth committed to public juvenile detention centers. (1997) | • The proportion of minorities in the juvenile population is 34 percent, but the proportion of minority juveniles committed to public juvenile detention centers is 67 percent. (1997) |

# KENTUCKY

## Children in the States 2001

| *In Kentucky....* | *In America....* |
|---|---|
| **18,650 children were victims of abuse and neglect in 1999 (a 16.1 percent decrease since 1990); the child victimization rate was 19.3 per 1,000 children.** | **Nationally, there were 826,162 children who were victims of child abuse and neglect in 1999 (8.55 percent fewer than in 1990); this represented a victimization rate of 11.8 per 1,000 children.** |
| **EDUCATION** | |
| 75 percent of reading classes have more than 20 pupils. (1998) | 78 percent of reading classes have more than 20 pupils. (1998) |
| 71 percent of 4th graders read below the proficient level. (1998) | 71 percent of 4th graders read below the proficient level. (1998) |
| There are 16.1 pupils for every teacher. (1998) | There are 16.5 pupils for every teacher. (1998) |
| 42.1 percent of Science teachers, 20.9 percent of Math teachers, and 40.0 percent of English teachers in the public school system never received a major or minor degree in those subjects. (1993-94) | 21.8 percent of Science teachers, 20.3 percent of Math teachers, and 19.3 percent of English teachers in the public school system never received a major or minor degree in those subjects. (1993-94) |
| The high school completion rate is 86.6 percent. (1997-1999) | The high school completion rate is 85.5 percent. (1997-1999) |
| $5,213 was spent per pupil in the academic year 1997-98. *The state ranks 39th for total expenditures per pupil.* | New Jersey, the state with the highest rank for expenditures per pupil, spends $9,643. (1997-1998) |
| **FAIR START** | |
| There are 965,528 children in Kentucky. In 1997, 229,043 of them (23.1 percent) were poor. The 1997 poverty level was $12,802 a year ($1,067 a month). *The state ranks 39th in the percentage of children in poverty.* | There are 70,199,435 children. In 1997, 14,113,067 (19.9 percent) were poor. |
| Between August 1996 and June 2000, the welfare caseload dropped 50.2 percent from 172,193 to 85,696 persons. | Between August 1996 and June 2000, the welfare caseload dropped 53 percent from 12,241,489 to 5,677,443 persons. |
| 167,608 children received Food Stamps in FY1999, a 21 percent decline from FY1996 to FY1999. | 9,332,299 children received Food Stamps in FY1999, a 29.2 percent decline from FY1996. |
| The maximum monthly cash assistance TANF benefit for a family of three is $262. (January 2000) | The median state's maximum monthly TANF cash benefit for a family of three is $379. |
| There were 112,150 participants in the Supplemental Food Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC) in FY2000. | WIC had 6,963,822 participants in FY2000. |
| 499,459 children participated in the School Lunch Program in FY2000. | 26,680,989 children participated in the School Lunch Program in FY2000. |
| 184,204 children participated in the School Breakfast Program in FY2000. | 7,358,046 children participated in the School Breakfast Program in FY2000. |
| There were 48,376 participants in the Child & Adult Care Food Program in FY2000. | There were 2,587,628 participants in the Child & Adult Care Food Program in FY2000. |
| There were 25,253 children in the Summer Food Program in FY2000. | There were 2,050,899 children in the Summer Food Program in FY2000. |

### AVAILABLE FUNDS IN KENTUCKY

- The total state budget balance for FY2000 was $415 million.
- Under the Master Settlement Agreement of 1998, Kentucky was scheduled to receive $122 million in tobacco settlement money in 2001.
- As of September 30, 2000, Kentucky had spent all of its FY1998 federal funds for the Children's Health Insurance Program and received an additional $27.9 million that was redistributed from unspent funds from other states.
- There are no unobligated (uncommitted) TANF funds for FY1997 through FY2000.

# LOUISIANA

## Children in the States / 2001

| *In Louisiana.....* | *In America.....* |
|---|---|
| **HEALTHY START** | |
| 290,000 children have no health insurance (21.9 percent of children under age 19). *The state ranks 47th in the percentage of uninsured children.* (1997-1999 average) | 10.8 million children are uninsured (14.1 percent of children under age 19). (1997-1999 average) |
| 82.2 percent of babies are born to mothers who received early prenatal care. *The state ranks 33rd in the percentage of mothers who received early prenatal care.* (1998) | 82.8 percent of babies are born to mothers who received early prenatal care. (1998) |
| 10.1 percent of births are babies of low birthweight. *The state ranks 49th in low birthweight births.* (1998) | 7.6 percent of births are babies of low birthweight. (1998) |
| There are 9.1 infant deaths per 1,000 live births. *The state ranks 44th in infant mortality.* (1998) | There are 7.2 infant deaths per 1,000 live births. (1998) |
| 76.8 percent of two-year-olds are immunized. *The state ranks 38th in childhood immunizations for two-year-olds.* (1999) | 78.6 percent of two-year-olds are immunized. (1999) |
| The teen birth rate is 65.4 per 1,000 females ages 15 – 19. (1998) | The teen birth rate is 51.1 per 1,000 females ages 15 - 19. (1998) |
| LaCHIP covers children ages 18 and under with family incomes up to 200 percent of the federal poverty level ($35,300 for a family of four). | |
| **HEAD START** | |
| 56.5 percent of mothers with children under 6 and 67.0 percent of mothers with children ages 6 – 17 were in the labor force in 1990. | 59.7 percent of mothers with children under 6 and 75 percent of mothers with children ages 6 – 17 were in the labor force in 1990. |
| Child care for a four-year-old in a child care center in an urban area averages $4,160 per year. This is more than the cost of public college tuition in Louisiana –$2,379 per year, or 57 percent of the cost of care for a four-year-old. The average cost of infant care is even higher –$4,680 per year. (2000) | In 49 of 50 states, child care for a four-year-old in an urban center is more than the cost of public college tuition. Center care for an infant in an urban area is more than the cost of public college tuition in all states. (2000) |
| Only 18 percent of children eligible for child care assistance under federal law receive help. (1999) | Only 12 percent of children eligible for child care assistance under federal law receive help. (1999) |
| 20,975 children were served by Head Start in 2000. | 761,853 children were served by Head Start in 2000. |
| A single caregiver in a child care center can care for as many as 6 nine-month-old infants (the maximum recommended number of children this age per caregiver is 4) or for as many as 16 four-year-olds (the maximum recommended number of children this age per caregiver is 10). (2000) | Thirty-three states (including the District of Columbia) meet recommended levels for the number of nine-month-olds allowed per caregiver in a child care center, and 18 states (including the District of Columbia) meet recommended levels for the number of four-year-olds allowed per caregiver. (2000) |
| Providers in child care centers are not required to have any early childhood training before serving children. (2000) | Twenty states require providers in child care centers to have early childhood training before serving children. (2000) |
| Child care workers earn an average annual income of $13,280. (1999) | Child care workers earn an average annual income of $15,430. (1999) |
| **SAFE START** | |
| There were 124 total firearm deaths of children and teens in 1998, including 35 suicides, 74 homicides, 15 accidents, and 0 of unknown intent. There is not a state Child Access Prevention (CAP) law and there is not a Trigger Lock law. | There were 3,761 total firearm deaths of children and teens in 1998, including 1,241 suicides, 2,184 homicides, 262 accidents, and 74 of unknown intent. |
| Minority youth make up 44 percent of the juvenile population, but 81 percent of youth committed to public juvenile detention centers. (1997) | The proportion of minorities in the juvenile population is 34 percent, but the proportion of minority juveniles committed to public juvenile detention centers is 67 percent. (1997) |

# LOUISIANA

## Children in the States * 2001

| *In Louisiana.....* | *In America.....* |
|---|---|
| 12,614 children were victims of abuse and neglect in 1999 (a 18 percent decrease since 1990); the child victimization rate was 10.6 per 1,000 children. | Nationally, there were 826,162 children who were victims of child abuse and neglect in 1999 (8.55 percent fewer than in 1990); this represented a victimization rate of 11.8 per 1,000 children. |
| **EDUCATION** | |
| 77 percent of reading classes have more than 20 pupils. (1998) | 78 percent of reading classes have more than 20 pupils. (1998) |
| 81 percent of 4th graders read below the proficient level. (1998) | 71 percent of 4th graders read below the proficient level. (1998) |
| There are 16.6 pupils for every teacher. (1998) | There are 16.5 pupils for every teacher. (1998) |
| 42.4 percent of Science teachers, 34.4 percent of Math teachers, and 20.2 percent of English teachers in the public school system never received a major or minor degree in those subjects. (1993-94) | 21.8 percent of Science teachers, 20.3 percent of Math teachers, and 19.3 percent of English teachers in the public school system never received a major or minor degree in those subjects. (1993-94) |
| The high school completion rate is 82.1 percent. (1997-1999) | The high school completion rate is 85.5 percent. (1997-1999) |
| $5,188 was spent per pupil in the academic year 1997-98. *The state ranks 40th for total expenditures per pupil.* | New Jersey, the state with the highest rank for expenditures per pupil, spends $9,643. (1997-1998) |
| **FAIR START** | |
| There are 1,190,001 children in Louisiana. In 1997, 316,991 of them (26 percent) were poor. The 1997 poverty level was $12,802 a year ($1,067 a month). *The state ranks 49th in the percentage of children in poverty.* | There are 70,199,435 children. In 1997, 14,113,067 (19.9 percent) were poor. |
| Between August 1996 and June 2000, the welfare caseload dropped 65.0 percent from 228,115 to 79,745 persons. | Between August 1996 and June 2000, the welfare caseload dropped 53 percent from 12,241,489 to 5,677,443 persons. |
| 280,474 children received Food Stamps in FY1999, a 23 percent decline from FY1996 to FY1999. | 9,332,299 children received Food Stamps in FY1999, a 29.2 percent decline from FY1996. |
| The maximum monthly cash assistance TANF benefit for a family of three is $190. (January 2000) | The median state's maximum monthly TANF cash benefit for a family of three is $379. |
| There were 130,042 participants in the Supplemental Food Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC) in FY2000. | WIC had 6,963,822 participants in FY2000. |
| 647,122 children participated in the School Lunch Program in FY2000. | 26,680,989 children participated in the School Lunch Program in FY2000. |
| 240,226 children participated in the School Breakfast Program in FY2000. | 7,358,046 children participated in the School Breakfast Program in FY2000. |
| There were 52,176 participants in the Child & Adult Care Food Program in FY2000. | There were 2,587,628 participants in the Child & Adult Care Food Program in FY2000. |
| There were 48,875 children in the Summer Food Program in FY2000. | There were 2,050,899 children in the Summer Food Program in FY2000. |

### AVAILABLE FUNDS IN LOUISIANA

- The total state budget balance for FY2000 was $79 million.
- Under the Master Settlement Agreement of 1998, Louisiana was scheduled to receive $156 million in tobacco settlement money in 2001.
- As of September 30, 2000, Louisiana did not spend $66.1 million of its 1998 federal funds for the Children's Health Insurance Program and had to return $23.4 million which was redistributed to other states.
- The total unobligated (uncommitted) TANF funds for FY1997 through FY2000 is $169.0 million.

# MAINE

## Children in the States • 2001

| *In Maine....* | *In America....* |
|---|---|
| **HEALTHY START** | |
| • 34,000 children have no health insurance (10.8 percent of children under age 19). *The state ranks 18th in the percentage of uninsured children.* (1997-1999 average) | • 10.8 million children are uninsured (14.1 percent of children under age 19). (1997-1999 average) |
| • 88.9 percent of babies are born to mothers who received early prenatal care. *The state ranks 4th in the percentage of mothers who received early prenatal care.* (1998) | • 82.8 percent of babies are born to mothers who received early prenatal care. (1998) |
| • 5.8 percent of births are babies of low birthweight. *The state ranks 4th in low birthweight births.* (1998) | • 7.6 percent of births are babies of low birthweight. (1998) |
| • There are 6.3 infant deaths per 1,000 live births. *The state ranks 9th in infant mortality.* (1998) | • There are 7.2 infant deaths per 1,000 live births. (1998) |
| • 82.9 percent of two-year-olds are immunized. *The state ranks 11th in childhood immunizations for two-year-olds.* (1999) | • 78.6 percent of two-year-olds are immunized. (1999) |
| • The teen birth rate is 30.4 per 1,000 females ages 15 – 19. (1998) | • The teen birth rate is 51.1 per 1,000 females ages 15 - 19. (1998) |
| • Cub Care and Medicaid cover children ages 18 and under with family incomes up to 200 percent of the federal poverty level ($35,300 per year for a family of four). | |
| **HEAD START** | |
| • 62.6 percent of mothers with children under 6 and 78.4 percent of mothers with children ages 6 – 17 were in the labor force in 1990. | • 59.7 percent of mothers with children under 6 and 75 percent of mothers with children ages 6 – 17 were in the labor force in 1990. |
| • Child care for a four-year-old in a child care center in an urban area averages $5,790 per year. This is more than the cost of public college tuition in Maine –$4,058 per year, or 70 percent of the cost of care for a four-year-old. The average cost of infant care is even higher –$7,670 per year. (2000) | • In 49 of 50 states, child care for a four-year-old in an urban center is more than the cost of public college tuition. Center care for an infant in an urban area is more than the cost of public college tuition in all states. (2000) |
| • Only 15 percent of children eligible for child care assistance under federal law receive help. (1999) | • Only 12 percent of children eligible for child care assistance under federal law receive help. (1999) |
| • 3,631 children were served by Head Start in 2000. | • 761,853 children were served by Head Start in 2000. |
| • A single caregiver in a child care center can care for as many as 4 nine-month-old infants (the maximum recommended number of children this age per caregiver is 4) or for as many as 10 four-year-olds (the maximum recommended number of children this age per caregiver is 10). (2000) | • Thirty-three states (including the District of Columbia) meet recommended levels for the number of nine-month-olds allowed per caregiver in a child care center, and 18 states (including the District of Columbia) meet recommended levels for the number of four-year-olds allowed per caregiver. (2000) |
| • Providers in child care centers are not required to have any early childhood training before serving children. (2000) | • Twenty states require providers in child care centers to have early childhood training before serving children. (2000) |
| • Providers in family child care homes are required to have early childhood training before serving children. (2000) | • Eleven states require family child care providers to have early childhood training before serving children. (2000) |
| • Child care workers earn an average annual income of $16,230. (1999) | • Child care workers earn an average annual income of $15,430. (1999) |
| **SAFE START** | |
| • There were 10 total firearm deaths of children and teens in 1998, including 7 suicides, 2 homicides, 1 accident, and 0 of unknown intent. There is not a state Child Access Prevention (CAP) law and there is not a Trigger Lock law. | • There were 3,761 total firearm deaths of children and teens in 1998, including 1,241 suicides, 2,184 homicides, 262 accidents, and 74 of unknown intent. |
| • Minority youth make up 3 percent of the juvenile population, but 5 percent of youth committed to public juvenile detention centers. (1997) | • The proportion of minorities in the juvenile population is 34 percent, but the proportion of minority juveniles committed to public juvenile detention centers is 67 percent. (1997) |

# MAINE

## *Children in the States * 2001*

| *In Maine...* | *In America...* |
|---|---|
| 4,154 children were victims of abuse and neglect in 1999 (a 0.5 percent increase since 1990); the child victimization rate was 14.3 per 1,000 children. | Nationally, there were 826,162 children who were victims of child abuse and neglect in 1999 (8.55 percent fewer than in 1990); this represented a victimization rate of 11.8 per 1,000 children. |
| **EDUCATION** | |
| 42 percent of reading classes have more than 20 pupils. (1998) | 78 percent of reading classes have more than 20 pupils. (1998) |
| 64 percent of 4th graders read below the proficient level. (1998) | 71 percent of 4th graders read below the proficient level. (1998) |
| There are 13.2 pupils for every teacher. (1998) | There are 16.5 pupils for every teacher. (1998) |
| 34.0 percent of Science teachers, 29.0 percent of Math teachers, and 12.4 percent of English teachers in the public school system never received a major or minor degree in those subjects. (1993-94) | 21.8 percent of Science teachers, 20.3 percent of Math teachers, and 19.3 percent of English teachers in the public school system never received a major or minor degree in those subjects. (1993-94) |
| The high school completion rate is 92.9 percent. (1997-1999) | The high school completion rate is 85.5 percent. (1997-1999) |
| $6,742 was spent per pupil in the academic year 1997-98. *The state ranks 14th for total expenditures per pupil.* | New Jersey, the state with the highest rank for expenditures per pupil, spends $9,643. (1997-1998) |
| **FAIR START** | |
| There are 290,439 children in Maine. In 1997, 44,122 of them (14.9 percent) were poor. The 1997 poverty level was $12,802 a year ($1,067 a month). *The state ranks 12th in the percentage of children in poverty.* | There are 70,199,435 children. In 1997, 14,113,067 (19.9 percent) were poor. |
| Between August 1996 and June 2000, the welfare caseload dropped 72.5 percent from 53,873 to 14,813 persons. | Between August 1996 and June 2000, the welfare caseload dropped 53 percent from 12,241,489 to 5,677,443 persons. |
| 41,572 children received Food Stamps in FY1999, a 18 percent decline from FY1996 to FY1999. | 9,332,299 children received Food Stamps in FY1999, a 29.2 percent decline from FY1996. |
| The maximum monthly cash assistance TANF benefit for a family of three is $461. (January 2000) | The median state's maximum monthly TANF cash benefit for a family of three is $379. |
| There were 21,822 participants in the Supplemental Food Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC) in FY2000. | WIC had 6,963,822 participants in FY2000. |
| 106,881 children participated in the School Lunch Program in FY2000. | 26,680,989 children participated in the School Lunch Program in FY2000. |
| 26,352 children participated in the School Breakfast Program in FY2000. | 7,358,046 children participated in the School Breakfast Program in FY2000. |
| There were 14,379 participants in the Child & Adult Care Food Program in FY2000. | There were 2,587,628 participants in the Child & Adult Care Food Program in FY2000. |
| There were 5,995 children in the Summer Food Program in FY2000. | There were 2,050,899 children in the Summer Food Program in FY2000. |

### AVAILABLE FUNDS IN MAINE

- The total state budget balance for FY2000 was $445 million.
- Under the Master Settlement Agreement of 1998, Maine was scheduled to receive $53 million in tobacco settlement money in 2001.
- As of September 30, 2000, Maine had spent all of its FY1998 federal funds for the Children's Health Insurance Program and received an additional $4.5 million that was redistributed from unspent funds from other states.
- There are no unobligated (uncommitted) TANF funds for FY1997 through FY2000.

# MARYLAND

## Children in the States 2001

| *In Maryland.....* | *In America.....* |
|---|---|
| **HEALTHY START** | |
| • 186,000 children have no health insurance (13.0 percent of children under age 19). *The state ranks 26th in the percentage of uninsured children.* (1997-1999 average) | • 10.8 million children are uninsured (14.1 percent of children under age 19). (1997-1999 average) |
| • 87.8 percent of babies are born to mothers who received early prenatal care. *The state ranks 6th in the percentage of mothers who received early prenatal care.* (1998) | • 82.8 percent of babies are born to mothers who received early prenatal care. (1998) |
| • 8.7 percent of births are babies of low birthweight. *The state ranks 42nd in low birthweight births.* (1998) | • 7.6 percent of births are babies of low birthweight. (1998) |
| • There are 8.6 infant deaths per 1,000 live births. *The state ranks 41st in infant mortality.* (1998) | • There are 7.2 infant deaths per 1,000 live births. (1998) |
| • 79.4 percent of two-year-olds are immunized. *The state ranks 29th in childhood immunizations for two-year-olds.* (1999) | • 78.6 percent of two-year-olds are immunized. (1999) |
| • The teen birth rate is 43.1 per 1,000 females ages 15 – 19. (1998) | • The teen birth rate is 51.1 per 1,000 females ages 15 - 19. (1998) |
| • Maryland Children's Health Program covers children ages 18 and under with family incomes up to 300 percent of the federal poverty level ($52,950 per year for a family of four). | |
| **HEAD START** | |
| • 66.2 percent of mothers with children under 6 and 80.6 percent of mothers with children ages 6 – 17 were in the labor force in 1990. | • 59.7 percent of mothers with children under 6 and 75 percent of mothers with children ages 6 – 17 were in the labor force in 1990. |
| • Child care for a four-year-old in a child care center in an urban area averages $4,774 per year. This is more than the cost of public college tuition in Maryland –$4,359 per year, or 91 percent of the cost of care for a four-year-old. The average cost of infant care is even higher –$8,461 per year. (2000) | • In 49 of 50 states, child care for a four-year-old in an urban center is more than the cost of public college tuition. Center care for an infant in an urban area is more than the cost of public college tuition in all states. (2000) |
| • Only 8 percent of children eligible for child care assistance under federal law receive help. (1999) | • Only 12 percent of children eligible for child care assistance under federal law receive help. (1999) |
| • 9,968 children were served by Head Start in 2000. | • 761,853 children were served by Head Start in 2000. |
| • A single caregiver in a child care center can care for as many as 3 nine-month-old infants (the maximum recommended number of children this age per caregiver is 4) or for as many as 10 four-year-olds (the maximum recommended number of children this age per caregiver is 10). (2000) | • Thirty-three states (including the District of Columbia) meet recommended levels for the number of nine-month-olds allowed per caregiver in a child care center, and 18 states (including the District of Columbia) meet recommended levels for the number of four-year-olds allowed per caregiver. (2000) |
| • Providers in child care centers are required to have early childhood training before serving children. (2000) | • Twenty states require providers in child care centers to have early childhood training before serving children. (2000) |
| • Providers in family child care homes are required to have early childhood training before serving children. (2000) | • Eleven states require family child care providers to have early childhood training before serving children. (2000) |
| • Child care workers earn an average annual income of $16,570. (1999) | • Child care workers earn an average annual income of $15,430. (1999) |
| **SAFE START** | |
| • There were 108 total firearm deaths of children and teens in 1998, including 13 suicides, 89 homicides, 2 accidents, and 4 of unknown intent. There is a state Child Access Prevention (CAP) law and there is a Trigger Lock law. | • There were 3,761 total firearm deaths of children and teens in 1998, including 1,241 suicides, 2,184 homicides, 262 accidents, and 74 of unknown intent. |
| • Minority youth make up 40 percent of the juvenile population, but 68 percent of youth committed to public juvenile detention centers. (1997) | • The proportion of minorities in the juvenile population is 34 percent, but the proportion of minority juveniles committed to public juvenile detention centers is 67 percent. (1997) |

# MARYLAND

## Children in the States 2001

| *In Maryland….* | *In America …* |
|---|---|
| 15,451 children were victims of abuse and neglect in 1998; the child victimization rate was 11.8 per 1,000 children. | Nationally, there were 826,162 children who were victims of child abuse and neglect in 1999 (8.55 percent fewer than in 1990); this represented a victimization rate of 11.8 per 1,000 children. |
| **EDUCATION** | |
| 83 percent of reading classes have more than 20 pupils. (1998) | 78 percent of reading classes have more than 20 pupils. (1998) |
| 71 percent of 4th graders read below the proficient level. (1998) | 71 percent of 4th graders read below the proficient level. (1998) |
| There are 16.9 pupils for every teacher. (1998) | There are 16.5 pupils for every teacher. (1998) |
| 12.9 percent of Science teachers, 23.3 percent of Math teachers, and 20.3 percent of English teachers in the public school system never received a major or minor degree in those subjects. (1993-94) | 21.8 percent of Science teachers, 20.3 percent of Math teachers, and 19.3 percent of English teachers in the public school system never received a major or minor degree in those subjects. (1993-94) |
| The high school completion rate is 90.1 percent. (1997-1999) | The high school completion rate is 85.5 percent. (1997-1999) |
| $7,034 was spent per pupil in the academic year 1997-98. *The state ranks 13th for total expenditures per pupil.* | New Jersey, the state with the highest rank for expenditures per pupil, spends $9,643. (1997-1998) |
| **FAIR START** | |
| There are 1,309,432 children in Maryland. In 1997, 194,703 of them (14.9 percent) were poor. The 1997 poverty level was $12,802 a year ($1,067 a month). *The state ranks 12th in the percentage of children in poverty.* | There are 70,199,435 children. In 1997, 14,113,067 (19.9 percent) were poor. |
| Between August 1996 and June 2000, the welfare caseload dropped 63.5 percent from 194,127 to 70,910 persons. | Between August 1996 and June 2000, the welfare caseload dropped 53 percent from 12,241,489 to 5,677,443 persons. |
| 142,036 children received Food Stamps in FY1999, a 29 percent decline from FY1996 to FY1999. | 9,332,299 children received Food Stamps in FY1999, a 29.2 percent decline from FY1996. |
| The maximum monthly cash assistance TANF benefit for a family of three is $417. (January 2000) | The median state's maximum monthly TANF cash benefit for a family of three is $379. |
| There were 94,242 participants in the Supplemental Food Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC) in FY2000. | WIC had 6,963,822 participants in FY2000. |
| 391,905 children participated in the School Lunch Program in FY2000. | 26,680,989 children participated in the School Lunch Program in FY2000. |
| 98,178 children participated in the School Breakfast Program in FY2000. | 7,358,046 children participated in the School Breakfast Program in FY2000. |
| There were 49,990 participants in the Child & Adult Care Food Program in FY2000. | There were 2,587,628 participants in the Child & Adult Care Food Program in FY2000. |
| There were 38,471 children in the Summer Food Program in FY2000. | There were 2,050,899 children in the Summer Food Program in FY2000. |

### AVAILABLE FUNDS IN MARYLAND

- The total state budget balance for FY2000 was $1.5 billion.
- Under the Master Settlement Agreement of 1998, Maryland was scheduled to receive $157 million in tobacco settlement money in 2001.
- As of September 30, 2000, Maryland had spent all of its FY1998 federal funds for the Children's Health Insurance Program and received an additional $44.7 million that was redistributed from unspent funds from other states.
- The total unobligated (uncommitted) TANF funds for FY1997 through FY2000 is $49.5 mil.

# MASSACHUSETTS

## Children in the States 2001

| *In Massachusetts* | *In America* |
|---|---|
| **HEALTHY START** | |
| • 136,000 children have no health insurance (8.7 percent of children under age 19). *The state ranks 7th in the percentage of uninsured children.* (1997-1999 average) | • 10.8 million children are uninsured (14.1 percent of children under age 19). (1997-1999 average) |
| • 89.5 percent of babies are born to mothers who received early prenatal care. *The state ranks 3rd in the percentage of mothers who received early prenatal care.* (1998) | • 82.8 percent of babies are born to mothers who received early prenatal care. (1998) |
| • 6.9 percent of births are babies of low birthweight. *The state ranks 17th in low birthweight births.* (1998) | • 7.6 percent of births are babies of low birthweight. (1998) |
| • There are 5.1 infant deaths per 1,000 live births. *The state ranks 2nd in infant mortality.* (1998) | • There are 7.2 infant deaths per 1,000 live births. (1998) |
| • 85.2 percent of two-year-olds are immunized. *The state ranks 6th in childhood immunizations for two-year-olds.* (1999) | • 78.6 percent of two-year-olds are immunized. (1999) |
| • The teen birth rate is 30.8 per 1,000 females ages 15 – 19. (1998) | • The teen birth rate is 51.1 per 1,000 females ages 15 - 19. (1998) |
| • MassHealth covers children ages 18 and under with family incomes up to 150 percent of the federal poverty level ($26,475 per year for a family of four). Children under age 1, children under age 18 with disabilities, and pregnant women with family incomes up to 200 percent of the federal poverty level ($35,300 per year for a family of four) are also covered. Children ages 18 and under who do not have access to employer-based health insurance with family incomes between 150 percent and 200 percent of the federal poverty level ($26,475-$35,300 per year for a family of four) may be eligible for coverage. | |
| **HEAD START** | |
| • 59.5 percent of mothers with children under 6 and 77.7 percent of mothers with children ages 6 – 17 were in the labor force in 1990. | • 59.7 percent of mothers with children under 6 and 75 percent of mothers with children ages 6 – 17 were in the labor force in 1990. |
| • Child care for a four-year-old in a child care center in an urban area averages $8,121 per year. This is more than the cost of public college tuition in Massachusetts –$4,012 per year, or 49 percent of the cost of care for a four-year-old. The average cost of infant care is even higher –$12,978 per year. (2000) | • In 49 of 50 states, child care for a four-year-old in an urban center is more than the cost of public college tuition. Center care for an infant in an urban area is more than the cost of public college tuition in all states. (2000) |
| • Only 13 percent of children eligible for child care assistance under federal law receive help. (1999) | • Only 12 percent of children eligible for child care assistance under federal law receive help. (1999) |
| • 12,250 children were served by Head Start in 2000. | • 761,853 children were served by Head Start in 2000. |
| • A single caregiver in a child care center can care for as many as 3 nine-month-old infants, and two caregivers can care for up to 7 infants (the maximum recommended number of children this age per caregiver is 4). A single caregiver can care for as many as 10 four-year-olds (the maximum recommended number of children this age per caregiver is 10). (2000) | • Thirty-three states (including the District of Columbia) meet recommended levels for the number of nine-month-olds allowed per caregiver in a child care center, and 18 states (including the District of Columbia) meet recommended levels for the number of four-year-olds allowed per caregiver. (2000) |
| • Providers in child care centers are required to have early childhood training before serving children. (2000) | • Twenty states require providers in child care centers to have early childhood training before serving children. (2000) |
| • Providers in family child care homes are not required to have any early childhood training before serving children. (2000) | • Eleven states require family child care providers to have early childhood training before serving children. (2000) |
| • Child care workers earn an average annual income of $18,640. (1999) | • Child care workers earn an average annual income of $15,430. (1999) |
| **SAFE START** | |
| • There were 28 total firearm deaths of children and teens in 1998, including 8 suicides, 19 homicides, 1 accident, and 0 of unknown intent. There is a state Child Access Prevention (CAP) law and there is a Trigger Lock law. | • There were 3,761 total firearm deaths of children and teens in 1998, including 1,241 suicides, 2,184 homicides, 262 accidents, and 74 of unknown intent. |

# MASSACHUSETTS

## Children in the States 2001

*In Massachusetts.....*

- **Minority youth make up 22 percent of the juvenile population, but 64 percent of youth committed to public juvenile detention centers. (1997)**
- 29,633 children were victims of abuse and neglect in 1999 (a 3.5 percent increase since 1990); the child victimization rate was 20.2 per 1,000 children.

### EDUCATION

- 70 percent of reading classes have more than 20 pupils. (1998)
- 63 percent of 4th graders read below the proficient level. (1998)
- There are 13.8 pupils for every teacher. (1998)
- 11.2 percent of Science teachers, 24.6 percent of Math teachers, and 10.6 percent of English teachers in the public school system never received a major or minor degree in those subjects. (1993-94)
- The high school completion rate is 90.1 percent. (1997-1999)
- $7,778 was spent per pupil in the academic year 1997-98. *The state ranks 7th for total expenditures per pupil.*

### FAIR START

- There are 1,468,554 children in Massachusetts. In 1997, 250,244 of them (17 percent) were poor. The 1997 poverty level was $12,802 a year ($1,067 a month). *The state ranks 25th in the percentage of children in poverty.*
- Between August 1996 and June 2000, the welfare caseload dropped 58.5 percent from 226,030 to 93,890 persons.
- 131,011 children received Food Stamps in FY1999, a 31 percent decline from FY1996 to FY1999.
- The maximum monthly cash assistance TANF benefit for a family of three is $579. (January 2000)
- There were 114,100 participants in the Supplemental Food Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC) in FY2000.
- 521,939 children participated in the School Lunch Program in FY2000.
- 105,754 children participated in the School Breakfast Program in FY2000.
- There were 57,575 participants in the Child & Adult Care Food Program in FY2000.
- There were 52,448 children in the Summer Food Program in FY2000.

*In America .*

- **The proportion of minorities in the juvenile population is 34 percent, but the proportion of minority juveniles committed to public juvenile detention centers is 67 percent. (1997)**
- Nationally, there were 826,162 children who were victims of child abuse and neglect in 1999 (8.55 percent fewer than in 1990); this represented a victimization rate of 11.8 per 1,000 children.
- 78 percent of reading classes have more than 20 pupils. (1998)
- 71 percent of 4th graders read below the proficient level. (1998)
- There are 16.5 pupils for every teacher. (1998)
- 21.8 percent of Science teachers, 20.3 percent of Math teachers, and 19.3 percent of English teachers in the public school system never received a major or minor degree in those subjects. (1993-94)
- The high school completion rate is 85.5 percent. (1997-1999)
- New Jersey, the state with the highest rank for expenditures per pupil, spends $9,643. (1997-1998)
- There are 70,199,435 children. In 1997, 14,113,067 (19.9 percent) were poor.
- Between August 1996 and June 2000, the welfare caseload dropped 53 percent from 12,241,489 to 5,677,443 persons.
- 9,332,299 children received Food Stamps in FY1999, a 29.2 percent decline from FY1996.
- The median state's maximum monthly TANF cash benefit for a family of three is $379.
- WIC had 6,963,822 participants in FY2000.
- 26,680,989 children participated in the School Lunch Program in FY2000.
- 7,358,046 children participated in the School Breakfast Program in FY2000.
- There were 2,587,628 participants in the Child & Adult Care Food Program in FY2000.
- There were 2,050,899 children in the Summer Food Program in FY2000.

### AVAILABLE FUNDS IN MASSACHUSETTS

- The total state budget balance for FY2000 was $1.7 billion.
- Under the Master Settlement Agreement of 1998, Massachusetts was scheduled to receive $280 million in tobacco settlement money in 2001.
- As of September 30, 2000, Massachusetts had spent all of its FY1998 federal funds for the Children's Health Insurance Program and received an additional $36.7 million that was redistributed from unspent funds from other states.
- The total unobligated (uncommitted) TANF funds for FY1997 through FY2000 is $102.7 million.

# MICHIGAN

## Children in the States 2001

| *In Michigan.....* | *In America.....* |
|---|---|
| **HEALTHY START** | |
| • 270,000 children have no health insurance (9.8 percent of children under age 19). *The state ranks 13th in the percentage of uninsured children.* (1997-1999 average) | • 10.8 million children are uninsured (14.1 percent of children under age 19). (1997-1999 average) |
| • 84.3 percent of babies are born to mothers who received early prenatal care. *The state ranks 20th in the percentage of mothers who received early prenatal care.* (1998) | • 82.8 percent of babies are born to mothers who received early prenatal care. (1998) |
| • 7.8 percent of births are babies of low birthweight. *The state ranks 28th in low birthweight births.* (1998) | • 7.6 percent of births are babies of low birthweight. (1998) |
| • There are 8.2 infant deaths per 1,000 live births. *The state ranks 36th in infant mortality.* (1998) | • There are 7.2 infant deaths per 1,000 live births. (1998) |
| • 74.4 percent of two-year-olds are immunized. *The state ranks 43rd in childhood immunizations for two-year-olds.* (1999) | • 78.6 percent of two-year-olds are immunized. (1999) |
| • The teen birth rate is 42.6 per 1,000 females ages 15 – 19. (1998) | • The teen birth rate is 51.1 per 1,000 females ages 15 - 19. (1998) |
| • MIChild covers children ages 18 and under with family incomes up to 200 percent of the federal poverty level ($35,300 per year for a family of four). Healthy Kids, a Medicaid expansion program, covers children under age 1 with family incomes up to 185 percent of the federal poverty level ($32,653 per year for a family of four) and children between ages 1 and 18 with family incomes up to 150 percent of the federal poverty level ($26,475 per year for a family of four). | |
| **HEAD START** | |
| • 57.1 percent of mothers with children under 6 and 73.3 percent of mothers with children ages 6 – 17 were in the labor force in 1990. | • 59.7 percent of mothers with children under 6 and 75 percent of mothers with children ages 6 – 17 were in the labor force in 1990. |
| • Child care for a four-year-old in a child care center in an urban area averages $4,830 per year. This is more than the cost of public college tuition in Michigan –$4,277 per year, or 89 percent of the cost of care for a four-year-old. The average cost of infant care is even higher –$6,268 per year. (2000) | • In 49 of 50 states, child care for a four-year-old in an urban center is more than the cost of public college tuition. Center care for an infant in an urban area is more than the cost of public college tuition in all states. (2000) |
| • Only 19 percent of children eligible for child care assistance under federal law receive help. (1999) | • Only 12 percent of children eligible for child care assistance under federal law receive help. (1999) |
| • 33,769 children were served by Head Start in 2000. | • 761,853 children were served by Head Start in 2000. |
| • A single caregiver in a child care center can care for as many as 4 nine-month-old infants (the maximum recommended number of children this age per caregiver is 4) or for as many as 12 four-year-olds (the maximum recommended number of children this age per caregiver is 10). (2000) | • Thirty-three states (including the District of Columbia) meet recommended levels for the number of nine-month-olds allowed per caregiver in a child care center, and 18 states (including the District of Columbia) meet recommended levels for the number of four-year-olds allowed per caregiver. (2000) |
| • Providers in child care centers are not required to have any early childhood training before serving children. (2000) | • Twenty states require providers in child care centers to have early childhood training before serving children. (2000) |
| • Providers in family child care homes are not required to have any early childhood training before serving children. (2000) | • Eleven states require family child care providers to have early childhood training before serving children. (2000) |
| • Child care workers earn an average annual income of $16,090. (1999) | • Child care workers earn an average annual income of $15,430. (1999) |
| **SAFE START** | |
| • There were 135 total firearm deaths of children and teens in 1998, including 43 suicides, 87 homicides, 3 accidents, and 2 of unknown intent. There is not a state Child Access Prevention (CAP) law and there is not a Trigger Lock law. | • There were 3,761 total firearm deaths of children and teens in 1998, including 1,241 suicides, 2,184 homicides, 262 accidents, and 74 of unknown intent. |

# MICHIGAN

## Children in the States * 2001

| *In Michigan.....* | *In America.....* |
|---|---|
| **Minority youth make up 23 percent of the juvenile population, but 56 percent of youth committed to public juvenile detention centers. (1997)** | **The proportion of minorities in the juvenile population is 34 percent, but the proportion of minority juveniles committed to public juvenile detention centers is 67 percent. (1997)** |
| 24,505 children were victims of abuse and neglect in 1999 (a 4.9 percent decrease since 1990); the child victimization rate was 9.6 per 1,000 children. | Nationally, there were 826,162 children who were victims of child abuse and neglect in 1999 (8.55 percent fewer than in 1990); this represented a victimization rate of 11.8 per 1,000 children. |
| **EDUCATION** | |
| 89 percent of reading classes have more than 20 pupils. (1998) | 78 percent of reading classes have more than 20 pupils. (1998) |
| 72 percent of 4th graders read below the proficient level. (1998) | 71 percent of 4th graders read below the proficient level. (1998) |
| There are 18.5 pupils for every teacher. (1998) | There are 16.5 pupils for every teacher. (1998) |
| 19.8 percent of Science teachers, 21.3 percent of Math teachers, and 17.6 percent of English teachers in the public school system never received a major or minor degree in those subjects. (1993-94) | 21.8 percent of Science teachers, 20.3 percent of Math teachers, and 19.3 percent of English teachers in the public school system never received a major or minor degree in those subjects. (1993-94) |
| The high school completion rate is 90.1 percent. (1997-1999) | The high school completion rate is 85.5 percent. (1997-1999) |
| $7,050 was spent per pupil in the academic year 1997-98. *The state ranks 12th for total expenditures per pupil.* | New Jersey, the state with the highest rank for expenditures per pupil, spends $9,643. (1997-1998) |
| **FAIR START** | |
| There are 2,561,139 children in Michigan. In 1997, 468,947 of them (18 percent) were poor. The 1997 poverty level was $12,802 a year ($1,067 a month). *The state ranks 31st in the percentage of children in poverty.* | There are 70,199,435 children. In 1997, 14,113,067 (19.9 percent) were poor. |
| Between August 1996 and June 2000, the welfare caseload dropped 61.2 percent from 502,354 to 195,101 persons. | Between August 1996 and June 2000, the welfare caseload dropped 53 percent from 12,241,489 to 5,677,443 persons. |
| 343,440 children received Food Stamps in FY1999, a 25 percent decline from FY1996 to FY1999. | 9,332,299 children received Food Stamps in FY1999, a 29.2 percent decline from FY1996. |
| The maximum monthly cash assistance TANF benefit for a family of three is $459. (January 2000) | The median state's maximum monthly TANF cash benefit for a family of three is $379. |
| There were 212,661 participants in the Supplemental Food Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC) in FY2000. | WIC had 6,963,822 participants in FY2000. |
| 803,158 children participated in the School Lunch Program in FY2000. | 26,680,989 children participated in the School Lunch Program in FY2000. |
| 173,714 children participated in the School Breakfast Program in FY2000. | 7,358,046 children participated in the School Breakfast Program in FY2000. |
| There were 63,826 participants in the Child & Adult Care Food Program in FY2000. | There were 2,587,628 participants in the Child & Adult Care Food Program in FY2000. |
| There were 34,771 children in the Summer Food Program in FY2000. | There were 2,050,899 children in the Summer Food Program in FY2000. |

### AVAILABLE FUNDS IN MICHIGAN

- The total state budget balance for FY2000 was $1.3 billion.
- Under the Master Settlement Agreement of 1998, Michigan was scheduled to receive $301 million in tobacco settlement money in 2001.
- As of September 30, 2000, Michigan did not spend $39.9 million of its 1998 federal funds for the Children's Health Insurance Program and had to return $14.1 million which was redistributed to other states.
- The total unobligated (uncommitted) TANF funds for FY1997 through FY2000 is $200.0 million.

# MINNESOTA

## Children in the States 2001

| *In Minnesota.....* | *In America....* |
|---|---|
| **HEALTHY START** | |
| • 113,000 children have no health insurance (8.3 percent of children under age 19). *The state ranks 4th in the percentage of uninsured children.* (1997-1999 average) | • 10.8 million children are uninsured (14.1 percent of children under age 19). (1997-1999 average) |
| • 84.5 percent of babies are born to mothers who received early prenatal care. *The state ranks 18th in the percentage of mothers who received early prenatal care.* (1998) | • 82.8 percent of babies are born to mothers who received early prenatal care. (1998) |
| • 5.8 percent of births are babies of low birthweight. *The state ranks 4th in low birthweight births.* (1998) | • 7.6 percent of births are babies of low birthweight. (1998) |
| • There are 5.9 infant deaths per 1,000 live births. *The state ranks 7th in infant mortality.* (1998) | • There are 7.2 infant deaths per 1,000 live births. (1998) |
| • 85.2 percent of two-year-olds are immunized. *The state ranks 6th in childhood immunizations for two-year-olds.* (1999) | • 78.6 percent of two-year-olds are immunized. (1999) |
| • The teen birth rate is 30.6 per 1,000 females ages 15 – 19. (1998) | • The teen birth rate is 51.1 per 1,000 females ages 15 - 19. (1998) |
| • MinnesotaCare covers children ages 2 to 21 with family incomes up to 275 percent of the federal poverty level ($48,538 per year for a family of four) and children under age 2 with family incomes up to 280 percent of the federal poverty level ($49,420 per year for a family of four). | |
| **HEAD START** | |
| • 69.3 percent of mothers with children under 6 and 81.7 percent of mothers with children ages 6 – 17 were in the labor force in 1990. | • 59.7 percent of mothers with children under 6 and 75 percent of mothers with children ages 6 – 17 were in the labor force in 1990. |
| • Child care for a four-year-old in a child care center in an urban area averages $7,436 per year. This is more than the cost of public college tuition in Minnesota –$3,866 per year, or 52 percent of the cost of care for a four-year-old. The average cost of infant care is even higher –$10,414 per year. (2000) | • In 49 of 50 states, child care for a four-year-old in an urban center is more than the cost of public college tuition. Center care for an infant in an urban area is more than the cost of public college tuition in all states. (2000) |
| • Only 6 percent of children eligible for child care assistance under federal law receive help. (1999) | • Only 12 percent of children eligible for child care assistance under federal law receive help. (1999) |
| • 9,715 children were served by Head Start in 2000. | • 761,853 children were served by Head Start in 2000. |
| • A single caregiver in a child care center can care for as many as 4 nine-month-old infants (the maximum recommended number of children this age per caregiver is 4) or for as many as 10 four-year-olds (the maximum recommended number of children this age per caregiver is 10). (2000) | • Thirty-three states (including the District of Columbia) meet recommended levels for the number of nine-month-olds allowed per caregiver in a child care center, and 18 states (including the District of Columbia) meet recommended levels for the number of four-year-olds allowed per caregiver. (2000) |
| • Providers in child care centers are required to have early childhood training before serving children. (2000) | • Twenty states require providers in child care centers to have early childhood training before serving children. (2000) |
| • Providers in family child care homes are required to have early childhood training before serving children. (2000) | • Eleven states require family child care providers to have early childhood training before serving children. (2000) |
| • Child care workers earn an average annual income of $15,770. (1999) | • Child care workers earn an average annual income of $15,430. (1999) |
| **SAFE START** | |
| • There were 34 total firearm deaths of children and teens in 1998, including 22 suicides, 12 homicides, 0 accidents, and 0 of unknown intent. There is a state Child Access Prevention (CAP) law and there is not a Trigger Lock law. | • There were 3,761 total firearm deaths of children and teens in 1998, including 1,241 suicides, 2,184 homicides, 262 accidents, and 74 of unknown intent. |
| • Minority youth make up 12 percent of the juvenile population, but 46 percent of youth committed to public juvenile detention centers. (1997) | • The proportion of minorities in the juvenile population is 34 percent, but the proportion of minority juveniles committed to public juvenile detention centers is 67 percent. (1997) |

# MINNESOTA

## Children in the States * 2001

| *In Minnesota.....* | *In America.....* |
|---|---|
| 11,113 children were victims of abuse and neglect in 1999 (a 20.1 percent increase since 1990); the child victimization rate was 8.7 per 1,000 children. | Nationally, there were 826,162 children who were victims of child abuse and neglect in 1999 (8.55 percent fewer than in 1990); this represented a victimization rate of 11.8 per 1,000 children. |
| **EDUCATION** | |
| 83 percent of reading classes have more than 20 pupils. (1998) | 78 percent of reading classes have more than 20 pupils. (1998) |
| 64 percent of 4th graders read below the proficient level. (1998) | 71 percent of 4th graders read below the proficient level. (1998) |
| There are 16.9 pupils for every teacher. (1998) | There are 16.5 pupils for every teacher. (1998) |
| 6.2 percent of Science teachers, 6.6 percent of Math teachers, and 14.9 percent of English teachers in the public school system never received a major or minor degree in those subjects. (1993-94) | 21.8 percent of Science teachers, 20.3 percent of Math teachers, and 19.3 percent of English teachers in the public school system never received a major or minor degree in those subjects. (1993-94) |
| The high school completion rate is 90.4 percent. (1997-1999) | The high school completion rate is 85.5 percent. (1997-1999) |
| $6,388 was spent per pupil in the academic year 1997-98. *The state ranks 16th for total expenditures per pupil.* | New Jersey, the state with the highest rank for expenditures per pupil, spends $9,643. (1997-1998) |
| **FAIR START** | |
| There are 1,271,850 children in Minnesota. In 1997, 167,853 of them (13.1 percent) were poor. The 1997 poverty level was $12,802 a year ($1,067 a month). *The state ranks 5th in the percentage of children in poverty.* | There are 70,199,435 children. In 1997, 14,113,067 (19.9 percent) were poor. |
| Between August 1996 and June 2000, the welfare caseload dropped 31.3 percent from 169,744 to 116,589 persons. | Between August 1996 and June 2000, the welfare caseload dropped 53 percent from 12,241,489 to 5,677,443 persons. |
| 95,861 children received Food Stamps in FY1999, a 37 percent decline from FY1996 to FY1999. | 9,332,299 children received Food Stamps in FY1999, a 29.2 percent decline from FY1996. |
| The maximum monthly cash assistance TANF benefit for a family of three is $532. (January 2000) | The median state's maximum monthly TANF cash benefit for a family of three is $379. |
| There were 90,092 participants in the Supplemental Food Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC) in FY2000. | WIC had 6,963,822 participants in FY2000. |
| 560,397 children participated in the School Lunch Program in FY2000. | 26,680,989 children participated in the School Lunch Program in FY2000. |
| 110,232 children participated in the School Breakfast Program in FY2000. | 7,358,046 children participated in the School Breakfast Program in FY2000. |
| There were 113,754 participants in the Child & Adult Care Food Program in FY2000. | There were 2,587,628 participants in the Child & Adult Care Food Program in FY2000. |
| There were 30,754 children in the Summer Food Program in FY2000. | There were 2,050,899 children in the Summer Food Program in FY2000. |

**AVAILABLE FUNDS IN MINNESOTA**

- The total state budget balance for FY2000 was $1.5 billion.
- Minnesota was not part of the Master Settlement Agreement of 1998 for tobacco funds. They settled a lawsuit against the tobacco industry for a total of $6.1 billion. Under the terms of the Minnesota settlement agreement, the tobacco industry will pay the state an initial payment of $1.2 billion over the next 5 years. Each year thereafter, the tobacco industry will make a payment to the state of Minnesota of on average $210 million.
- Minnesota had expanded their existing program prior to the implementation of CHIP. As such, the state had $10.1 million redistributed to other states.
- The total unobligated (uncommitted) TANF funds for FY1997 through FY2000 is $232.4 million.

# MISSISSIPPI

## Children in the States * 2001

| *In Mississippi.....* | *In America.....* |
|---|---|
| **HEALTHY START** | |
| • 152,000 children have no health insurance (18.2 percent of children under age 19). *The state ranks 40th in the percentage of uninsured children.* (1997-1999 average) | • 10.8 million children are uninsured (14.1 percent of children under age 19). (1997-1999 average) |
| • 80.6 percent of babies are born to mothers who received early prenatal care. *The state ranks 41st in the percentage of mothers who received early prenatal care.* (1998) | • 82.8 percent of babies are born to mothers who received early prenatal care. (1998) |
| • 10.1 percent of births are babies of low birthweight. *The state ranks 49th in low birthweight births.* (1998) | • 7.6 percent of births are babies of low birthweight. (1998) |
| • There are 10.1 infant deaths per 1,000 live births. *The state ranks 49th in infant mortality.* (1998) | • There are 7.2 infant deaths per 1,000 live births. (1998) |
| • 81.7 percent of two-year-olds are immunized. *The state ranks 17th in childhood immunizations for two-year-olds.* (1999) | • 78.6 percent of two-year-olds are immunized. (1999) |
| • The teen birth rate is 73.0 per 1,000 females ages 15 – 19. (1998) | • The teen birth rate is 51.1 per 1,000 females ages 15 - 19. (1998) |
| • CHIP covers children ages 19 and under with family incomes up to 200 percent of the federal poverty level ($35,300 per year for a family of four). | |
| **HEAD START** | |
| • 63.8 percent of mothers with children under 6 and 73.0 percent of mothers with children ages 6 – 17 were in the labor force in 1990. | • 59.7 percent of mothers with children under 6 and 75 percent of mothers with children ages 6 – 17 were in the labor force in 1990. |
| • Child care for a four-year-old in a child care center averages $3,380 per year. This is more than the cost of public college tuition in Mississippi –$2,859 per year, or 85 percent of the cost of care for a four-year-old. The average cost of infant care is even higher –$3,692 per year. (2000) | • In 49 of 50 states, child care for a four-year-old in an urban center is more than the cost of public college tuition. Center care for an infant in an urban area is more than the cost of public college tuition in all states. (2000) |
| • Only 10 percent of children eligible for child care assistance under federal law receive help. (1999) | • Only 12 percent of children eligible for child care assistance under federal law receive help. (1999) |
| • 25,455 children were served by Head Start in 2000. | • 761,853 children were served by Head Start in 2000. |
| • A single caregiver in a child care center can care for as many as 5 nine-month-old infants (the maximum recommended number of children this age per caregiver is 4) or for as many as 16 four-year-olds (the maximum recommended number of children this age per caregiver is 10). (2000) | • Thirty-three states (including the District of Columbia) meet recommended levels for the number of nine-month-olds allowed per caregiver in a child care center, and 18 states (including the District of Columbia) meet recommended levels for the number of four-year-olds allowed per caregiver. (2000) |
| • Providers in child care centers are not required to have any early childhood training before serving children. (2000) | • Twenty states require providers in child care centers to have early childhood training before serving children. (2000) |
| • Child care workers earn an average annual income of $12,870. (1999) | • Child care workers earn an average annual income of $15,430. (1999) |
| **SAFE START** | |
| • There were 55 total firearm deaths of children and teens in 1998, including 19 suicides, 28 homicides, 7 accidents, and 1 of unknown intent. There is a state Child Access Prevention (CAP) law and there is not a Trigger Lock law. | • There were 3,761 total firearm deaths of children and teens in 1998, including 1,241 suicides, 2,184 homicides, 262 accidents, and 74 of unknown intent. |
| • Minority youth make up 47 percent of the juvenile population, but 70 percent of youth committed to public juvenile detention centers. (1997) | • The proportion of minorities in the juvenile population is 34 percent, but the proportion of minority juveniles committed to public juvenile detention centers is 67 percent. (1997) |

# MISSISSIPPI

## Children in the States * 2001

| *In Mississippi.....* | *In America.....* |
|---|---|
| 6,523 children were victims of abuse and neglect in 1999 (a 14 percent decrease since 1990); the child victimization rate was 8.7 per 1,000 children. | Nationally, there were 826,162 children who were victims of child abuse and neglect in 1999 (8.55 percent fewer than in 1990); this represented a victimization rate of 11.8 per 1,000 children. |
| **EDUCATION** | |
| 83 percent of reading classes have more than 20 pupils. (1998) | 78 percent of reading classes have more than 20 pupils. (1998) |
| 82 percent of 4th graders read below the proficient level. (1998) | 71 percent of 4th graders read below the proficient level. (1998) |
| There are 16.1 pupils for every teacher. (1998) | There are 16.5 pupils for every teacher. (1998) |
| 22.6 percent of Science teachers, 18.5 percent of Math teachers, and 26.4 percent of English teachers in the public school system never received a major or minor degree in those subjects. (1993-94) | 21.8 percent of Science teachers, 20.3 percent of Math teachers, and 19.3 percent of English teachers in the public school system never received a major or minor degree in those subjects. (1993-94) |
| The high school completion rate is 82.1 percent. (1997-1999) | The high school completion rate is 85.5 percent. (1997-1999) |
| $4,288 was spent per pupil in the academic year 1997-98. *The state ranks 50th for total expenditures per pupil.* | New Jersey, the state with the highest rank for expenditures per pupil, spends $9,643. (1997-1998) |
| **FAIR START** | |
| There are 752,866 children in Mississippi. In 1997, 188,272 of them (24.5 percent) were poor. The 1997 poverty level was $12,802 a year ($1,067 a month). *The state ranks 44th in the percentage of children in poverty.* | There are 70,199,435 children. In 1997, 14,113,067 (19.9 percent) were poor. |
| Between August 1996 and June 2000, the welfare caseload dropped 72.7 percent from 123,828 to 33,781 persons. | Between August 1996 and June 2000, the welfare caseload dropped 53 percent from 12,241,489 to 5,677,443 persons. |
| 152,968 children received Food Stamps in FY1999, a 30 percent decline from FY1996 to FY1999. | 9,332,299 children received Food Stamps in FY1999, a 29.2 percent decline from FY1996. |
| The maximum monthly cash assistance TANF benefit for a family of three is $170. (January 2000) | The median state's maximum monthly TANF cash benefit for a family of three is $379. |
| There were 95,836 participants in the Supplemental Food Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC) in FY2000. | WIC had 6,963,822 participants in FY2000. |
| 397,115 children participated in the School Lunch Program in FY2000. | 26,680,989 children participated in the School Lunch Program in FY2000. |
| 171,910 children participated in the School Breakfast Program in FY2000. | 7,358,046 children participated in the School Breakfast Program in FY2000. |
| There were 27,602 participants in the Child & Adult Care Food Program in FY2000. | There were 2,587,628 participants in the Child & Adult Care Food Program in FY2000. |
| There were 27,834 children in the Summer Food Program in FY2000. | There were 2,050,899 children in the Summer Food Program in FY2000. |

### AVAILABLE FUNDS IN MISSISSIPPI

- The total state budget balance for FY2000 was $290 million.
- Mississippi was not part of the Master Settlement Agreement of 1998 for tobacco funds. They settled a separate lawsuit for a total of $4.1 billion. Under the terms of the Mississippi settlement agreement, the tobacco industry will make an annual payment to the state of Mississippi between $136 million and $255.7 million.
- As of September 30, 2000, Mississippi did not spend $26.8 million of its 1998 federal funds for the Children's Health Insurance Program and had to return $9.5 million which was redistributed to other states.
- The total unobligated (uncommitted) TANF funds for FY1997 through FY2000 is $62.9 million.

# MISSOURI

## Children in the States 2001

| *In Missouri.....* | *In America.....* |
|---|---|
| **HEALTHY START** | |
| • 141,000 children have no health insurance (9.4 percent of children under age 19). *The state ranks 11th in the percentage of uninsured children.* (1997-1999 average) | • 10.8 million children are uninsured (14.1 percent of children under age 19). (1997-1999 average) |
| • 86.1 percent of babies are born to mothers who received early prenatal care. *The state ranks 11th in the percentage of mothers who received early prenatal care.* (1998) | • 82.8 percent of babies are born to mothers who received early prenatal care. (1998) |
| • 7.8 percent of births are babies of low birthweight. *The state ranks 28th in low birthweight births.* (1998) | • 7.6 percent of births are babies of low birthweight. (1998) |
| • There are 7.7 infant deaths per 1,000 live births. *The state ranks 32nd in infant mortality.* (1998) | • There are 7.2 infant deaths per 1,000 live births. (1998) |
| • 75.0 percent of two-year-olds are immunized. *The state ranks 41st in childhood immunizations for two-year-olds.* (1999) | • 78.6 percent of two-year-olds are immunized. (1999) |
| • The teen birth rate is 51.2 per 1,000 females ages 15 – 19. (1998) | • The teen birth rate is 51.1 per 1,000 females ages 15 - 19. (1998) |
| • MC+ covers children ages 18 and under with family incomes up to 300 percent of the federal poverty level ($52,950 per year for a family of four). | |
| **HEAD START** | |
| • 64.5 percent of mothers with children under 6 and 77.3 percent of mothers with children ages 6 – 17 were in the labor force in 1990. | • 59.7 percent of mothers with children under 6 and 75 percent of mothers with children ages 6 – 17 were in the labor force in 1990. |
| • Child care for a four-year-old in a child care center in an urban area averages $4,784 per year. This is more than the cost of public college tuition in Missouri –$3,550 per year, or 74 percent of the cost of care for a four-year-old. The average cost of infant care is even higher –$6,604 per year. (2000) | • In 49 of 50 states, child care for a four-year-old in an urban center is more than the cost of public college tuition. Center care for an infant in an urban area is more than the cost of public college tuition in all states. (2000) |
| • Only 19 percent of children eligible for child care assistance under federal law receive help. (1999) | • Only 12 percent of children eligible for child care assistance under federal law receive help. (1999) |
| • 16,574 children were served by Head Start in 2000. | • 761,853 children were served by Head Start in 2000. |
| • A single caregiver in a child care center can care for as many as 4 nine-month-old infants (the maximum recommended number of children this age per caregiver is 4) or for as many as 10 four-year-olds (the maximum recommended number of children this age per caregiver is 10). (2000) | • Thirty-three states (including the District of Columbia) meet recommended levels for the number of nine-month-olds allowed per caregiver in a child care center, and 18 states (including the District of Columbia) meet recommended levels for the number of four-year-olds allowed per caregiver. (2000) |
| • Providers in child care centers are not required to have any early childhood training before serving children. (2000) | • Twenty states require providers in child care centers to have early childhood training before serving children. (2000) |
| • Providers in family child care homes are not required to have any early childhood training before serving children. (2000) | • Eleven states require family child care providers to have early childhood training before serving children. (2000) |
| • Child care workers earn an average annual income of $14,610. (1999) | • Child care workers earn an average annual income of $15,430. (1999) |
| **SAFE START** | |
| • There were 89 total firearm deaths of children and teens in 1998, including 32 suicides, 52 homicides, 4 accidents, and 1 of unknown intent. There is not a state Child Access Prevention (CAP) law and there is not a Trigger Lock law. | • There were 3,761 total firearm deaths of children and teens in 1998, including 1,241 suicides, 2,184 homicides, 262 accidents, and 74 of unknown intent. |
| • Minority youth make up 18 percent of the juvenile population, but 40 percent of youth committed to public juvenile detention centers. (1997) | • The proportion of minorities in the juvenile population is 34 percent, but the proportion of minority juveniles committed to public juvenile detention centers is 67 percent. (1997) |

# MISSOURI

## Children in the States 2001

| *In Missouri...* | *In America...* |
|---|---|
| **9,079 children were victims of abuse and neglect in 1999 (a - 58.2 percent increase since 1990); the child victimization rate was 6.5 per 1,000 children.** | **Nationally, there were 826,162 children who were victims of child abuse and neglect in 1999 (8.55 percent fewer than in 1990); this represented a victimization rate of 11.8 per 1,000 children.** |
| **EDUCATION** | |
| 76 percent of reading classes have more than 20 pupils. (1998) | 78 percent of reading classes have more than 20 pupils. (1998) |
| 71 percent of 4th graders read below the proficient level. (1998) | 71 percent of 4th graders read below the proficient level. (1998) |
| There are 14.7 pupils for every teacher. (1998) | There are 16.5 pupils for every teacher. (1998) |
| 25.3 percent of Science teachers, 5.4 percent of Math teachers, and 13.8 percent of English teachers in the public school system never received a major or minor degree in those subjects. (1993-94) | 21.8 percent of Science teachers, 20.3 percent of Math teachers, and 19.3 percent of English teachers in the public school system never received a major or minor degree in those subjects. (1993-94) |
| The high school completion rate is 91.6 percent. (1997-1999) | The high school completion rate is 85.5 percent. (1997-1999) |
| $5,565 was spent per pupil in the academic year 1997-98. *The state ranks 33rd for total expenditures per pupil.* | New Jersey, the state with the highest rank for expenditures per pupil, spends $9,643. (1997-1998) |
| **FAIR START** | |
| There are 1,399,492 children in Missouri. In 1997, 252,485 of them (17.7 percent) were poor. The 1997 poverty level was $12,802 a year ($1,067 a month). *The state ranks 30th in the percentage of children in poverty.* | There are 70,199,435 children. In 1997, 14,113,067 (19.9 percent) were poor. |
| Between August 1996 and June 2000, the welfare caseload dropped 44.8 percent from 222,820 to 122,930 persons. | Between August 1996 and June 2000, the welfare caseload dropped 53 percent from 12,241,489 to 5,677,443 persons. |
| 197,603 children received Food Stamps in FY1999, a 29 percent decline from FY1996 to FY1999. | 9,332,299 children received Food Stamps in FY1999, a 29.2 percent decline from FY1996. |
| The maximum monthly cash assistance TANF benefit for a family of three is $292. (January 2000) | The median state's maximum monthly TANF cash benefit for a family of three is $379. |
| There were 123,738 participants in the Supplemental Food Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC) in FY2000. | WIC had 6,963,822 participants in FY2000. |
| 586,808 children participated in the School Lunch Program in FY2000. | 26,680,989 children participated in the School Lunch Program in FY2000. |
| 159,631 children participated in the School Breakfast Program in FY2000. | 7,358,046 children participated in the School Breakfast Program in FY2000. |
| There were 45,014 participants in the Child & Adult Care Food Program in FY2000. | There were 2,587,628 participants in the Child & Adult Care Food Program in FY2000. |
| There were 27,949 children in the Summer Food Program in FY2000. | There were 2,050,899 children in the Summer Food Program in FY2000. |

### AVAILABLE FUNDS IN MISSOURI

- The total state budget balance for FY2000 was $338 million.
- Under the Master Settlement Agreement of 1998, Missouri was scheduled to receive $158 million in tobacco settlement money in 2001.
- As of September 30, 2000, Missouri had spent all of its FY1998 federal funds for the Children's Health Insurance Program and received an additional $9.2 million that was redistributed from unspent funds from other states.
- The total unobligated (uncommitted) TANF funds for FY1997 through FY2000 is $11.4 million.

# MONTANA

## Children in the States * 2001

| *In Montana.....* | *In America.....* |
|---|---|
| **HEALTHY START** | |
| 48,000 children have no health insurance (19.3 percent of children under age 19). *The state ranks 44th in the percentage of uninsured children.* (1997-1999 average) | 10.8 million children are uninsured (14.1 percent of children under age 19). (1997-1999 average) |
| 82.3 percent of babies are born to mothers who received early prenatal care. *The state ranks 32nd in the percentage of mothers who received early prenatal care.* (1998) | 82.8 percent of babies are born to mothers who received early prenatal care. (1998) |
| 7.0 percent of births are babies of low birthweight. *The state ranks 18th in low birthweight births.* (1998) | 7.6 percent of births are babies of low birthweight. (1998) |
| There are 7.4 infant deaths per 1,000 live births. *The state ranks 28th in infant mortality.* (1998) | There are 7.2 infant deaths per 1,000 live births. (1998) |
| 82.5 percent of two-year-olds are immunized. *The state ranks 13th in childhood immunizations for two-year-olds.* (1999) | 78.6 percent of two-year-olds are immunized. (1999) |
| The teen birth rate is 37.1 per 1,000 females ages 15 – 19. (1998) | The teen birth rate is 51.1 per 1,000 females ages 15 - 19. (1998) |
| Medicaid covers children ages 6 and under with family incomes up to 133 percent of the federal poverty level ($23,475 per year), children ages 6 to 14 with family incomes up to 100 percent of the federal poverty level ($17,650 per year), and children ages 14 to 19 with family incomes up to 41 percent of the federal poverty level ($7,237 per year for a family of four). MT Kids covers children under age 18 with family incomes up to 150 percent of the federal poverty level ($26,475 per year for a family of four). | |
| **HEAD START** | |
| 62.3 percent of mothers with children under 6 and 77.3 percent of mothers with children ages 6 – 17 were in the labor force in 1990. | 59.7 percent of mothers with children under 6 and 75 percent of mothers with children ages 6 – 17 were in the labor force in 1990. |
| Child care for a four-year-old in a child care center in an urban area averages $4,680 per year. This is more than the cost of public college tuition in Montana –$2,795 per year, or 60 percent of the cost of care for a four-year-old. The average cost of infant care is even higher –$5,720 per year. (2000) | In 49 of 50 states, child care for a four-year-old in an urban center is more than the cost of public college tuition. Center care for an infant in an urban area is more than the cost of public college tuition in all states. (2000) |
| Only 11 percent of children eligible for child care assistance under federal law receive help. (1999) | Only 12 percent of children eligible for child care assistance under federal law receive help. (1999) |
| 2,703 children were served by Head Start in 2000. | 761,853 children were served by Head Start in 2000. |
| A single caregiver in a child care center can care for as many as 4 nine-month-old infants (the maximum recommended number of children this age per caregiver is 4) or for as many as 10 four-year-olds (the maximum recommended number of children this age per caregiver is 10). (2000) | Thirty-three states (including the District of Columbia) meet recommended levels for the number of nine-month-olds allowed per caregiver in a child care center, and 18 states (including the District of Columbia) meet recommended levels for the number of four-year-olds allowed per caregiver. (2000) |
| Providers in child care centers are required to have early childhood training before serving children. (2000) | Twenty states require providers in child care centers to have early childhood training before serving children. (2000) |
| Providers in family child care homes are not required to have any early childhood training before serving children. (2000) | Eleven states require family child care providers to have early childhood training before serving children. (2000) |
| Child care workers earn an average annual income of $13,180. (1999) | Child care workers earn an average annual income of $15,430. (1999) |
| **SAFE START** | |
| There were 17 total firearm deaths of children and teens in 1998, including 12 suicides, 3 homicides, 2 accidents, and 0 of unknown intent. There is not a state Child Access Prevention (CAP) law and there is not a Trigger Lock law. | There were 3,761 total firearm deaths of children and teens in 1998, including 1,241 suicides, 2,184 homicides, 262 accidents, and 74 of unknown intent. |

# MONTANA

## Children in the States 2001

| *In Montana.....* | *In America.....* |
|---|---|
| • **Minority youth make up 13 percent of the juvenile population, but 29 percent of youth committed to public juvenile detention centers. (1997)** | • **The proportion of minorities in the juvenile population is 34 percent, but the proportion of minority juveniles committed to public juvenile detention centers is 67 percent. (1997)** |
| • 3,414 children were victims of abuse and neglect in 1998; the child victimization rate was 15.3 per 1,000 children. | • Nationally, there were 826,162 children who were victims of child abuse and neglect in 1999 (8.55 percent fewer than in 1990); this represented a victimization rate of 11.8 per 1,000 children. |
| **EDUCATION** | |
| • 67 percent of reading classes have more than 20 pupils. (1998) | • 78 percent of reading classes have more than 20 pupils. (1998) |
| • 63 percent of 4th graders read below the proficient level. (1998) | • 71 percent of 4th graders read below the proficient level. (1998) |
| • There are 15.7 pupils for every teacher. (1998) | • There are 16.5 pupils for every teacher. (1998) |
| • 21.9 percent of Science teachers, 10.2 percent of Math teachers, and 17.3 percent of English teachers in the public school system never received a major or minor degree in those subjects. (1993-94) | • 21.8 percent of Science teachers, 20.3 percent of Math teachers, and 19.3 percent of English teachers in the public school system never received a major or minor degree in those subjects. (1993-94) |
| • The high school completion rate is 91.0 percent. (1997-1999) | • The high school completion rate is 85.5 percent. (1997-1999) |
| • $5,724 was spent per pupil in the academic year 1997-98. *The state ranks 29th for total expenditures per pupil.* | • New Jersey, the state with the highest rank for expenditures per pupil, spends $9,643. (1997-1998) |
| **FAIR START** | |
| • There are 223,819 children in Montana. In 1997, 49,055 of them (21.3 percent) were poor. The 1997 poverty level was $12,802 a year ($1,067 a month). *The state ranks 35th in the percentage of children in poverty.* | • There are 70,199,435 children. In 1997, 14,113,067 (19.9 percent) were poor. |
| • Between August 1996 and June 2000, the welfare caseload dropped 51.9 percent from 29,130 to 14,001 persons. | • Between August 1996 and June 2000, the welfare caseload dropped 53 percent from 12,241,489 to 5,677,443 persons. |
| • 28,819 children received Food Stamps in FY1999, a 21 percent decline from FY1996 to FY1999. | • 9,332,299 children received Food Stamps in FY1999, a 29.2 percent decline from FY1996. |
| • The maximum monthly cash assistance TANF benefit for a family of three is $469. (January 2000) | • The median state's maximum monthly TANF cash benefit for a family of three is $379. |
| • There were 21,281 participants in the Supplemental Food Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC) in FY2000. | • WIC had 6,963,822 participants in FY2000. |
| • 79,314 children participated in the School Lunch Program in FY2000. | • 26,680,989 children participated in the School Lunch Program in FY2000. |
| • 15,068 children participated in the School Breakfast Program in FY2000. | • 7,358,046 children participated in the School Breakfast Program in FY2000. |
| • There were 14,214 participants in the Child & Adult Care Food Program in FY2000. | • There were 2,587,628 participants in the Child & Adult Care Food Program in FY2000. |
| • There were 5,223 children in the Summer Food Program in FY2000. | • There were 2,050,899 children in the Summer Food Program in FY2000. |

### AVAILABLE FUNDS IN MONTANA

- The total state budget balance for FY2000 was $172 million.
- Under the Master Settlement Agreement of 1998, Montana was scheduled to receive $29 million in tobacco settlement money in 2001.
- As of September 30, 2000, Montana did not spend $6.9 million of its 1998 federal funds for the Children's Health Insurance Program and had to return $2.4 million which was redistributed to other states.
- The total unobligated (uncommitted) TANF funds for FY1997 through FY2000 is $29.0 million.

# NEBRASKA

## Children in the States * 2001

| *In Nebraska....* | *In America....* |
|---|---|
| **HEALTHY START** | |
| • 39,000 children have no health insurance (8.1 percent of children under age 19). *The state ranks 3rd in the percentage of uninsured children.* (1997-1999 average) | • 10.8 million children are uninsured (14.1 percent of children under age 19). (1997-1999 average) |
| • 83.9 percent of babies are born to mothers who received early prenatal care. *The state ranks 23rd in the percentage of mothers who received early prenatal care.* (1998) | • 82.8 percent of babies are born to mothers who received early prenatal care. (1998) |
| • 6.5 percent of births are babies of low birthweight. *The state ranks 11th in low birthweight births.* (1998) | • 7.6 percent of births are babies of low birthweight. (1998) |
| • There are 7.3 infant deaths per 1,000 live births. *The state ranks 27th in infant mortality.* (1998) | • There are 7.2 infant deaths per 1,000 live births. (1998) |
| • 81.8 percent of two-year-olds are immunized. *The state ranks 15th in childhood immunizations for two-year-olds.* (1999) | • 78.6 percent of two-year-olds are immunized. (1999) |
| • The teen birth rate is 37.0 per 1,000 females ages 15 – 19. (1998) | • The teen birth rate is 51.1 per 1,000 females ages 15 - 19. (1998) |
| • Kids Connection covers children ages 18 and under and pregnant women with family incomes up to 185 percent of the federal poverty level ($32,653 per year for a family of four). | |
| **HEAD START** | |
| • 71.1 percent of mothers with children under 6 and 82.6 percent of mothers with children ages 6 – 17 were in the labor force in 1990. | • 59.7 percent of mothers with children under 6 and 75 percent of mothers with children ages 6 – 17 were in the labor force in 1990. |
| • Child care for a four-year-old in an urban area averages $4,680 per year. This is more than the cost of public college tuition in Nebraska –$2,627 per year, or 56 percent of the cost of care for a four-year-old. The average cost of infant care is even higher –$5,720 per year. (2000) | • In 49 of 50 states, child care for a four-year-old in an urban center is more than the cost of public college tuition. Center care for an infant in an urban area is more than the cost of public college tuition in all states. (2000) |
| • Only 11 percent of children eligible for child care assistance under federal law receive help. (1999) | • Only 12 percent of children eligible for child care assistance under federal law receive help. (1999) |
| • 4,571 children were served by Head Start in 2000. | • 761,853 children were served by Head Start in 2000. |
| • A single caregiver in a child care center can care for as many as 4 nine-month-old infants (the maximum recommended number of children this age per caregiver is 4) or for as many as 12 four-year-olds (the maximum recommended number of children this age per caregiver is 10). (2000) | • Thirty-three states (including the District of Columbia) meet recommended levels for the number of nine-month-olds allowed per caregiver in a child care center, and 18 states (including the District of Columbia) meet recommended levels for the number of four-year-olds allowed per caregiver. (2000) |
| • Providers in child care centers are not required to have any early childhood training before serving children. (2000) | • Twenty states require providers in child care centers to have early childhood training before serving children. (2000) |
| • Providers in family child care homes are required to have early childhood training before serving children. (2000) | • Eleven states require family child care providers to have early childhood training before serving children. (2000) |
| • Child care workers earn an average annual income of $13,880. (1999) | • Child care workers earn an average annual income of $15,430. (1999) |
| **SAFE START** | |
| • There were 30 total firearm deaths of children and teens in 1998, including 15 suicides, 13 homicides, 2 accidents, and 0 of unknown intent. There is not a state Child Access Prevention (CAP) law and there is not a Trigger Lock law. | • There were 3,761 total firearm deaths of children and teens in 1998, including 1,241 suicides, 2,184 homicides, 262 accidents, and 74 of unknown intent. |
| • Minority youth make up 14 percent of the juvenile population, but 40 percent of youth committed to public juvenile detention centers. (1997) | • The proportion of minorities in the juvenile population is 34 percent, but the proportion of minority juveniles committed to public juvenile detention centers is 67 percent. (1997) |

# NEBRASKA

## Children in the States • 2001

| *In Nebraska....* | *In America...* |
|---|---|
| **3,474 children were victims of abuse and neglect in 1999 (a 37.9 percent decrease since 1990); the child victimization rate was 7.8 per 1,000 children.** | **Nationally, there were 826,162 children who were victims of child abuse and neglect in 1999 (8.55 percent fewer than in 1990); this represented a victimization rate of 11.8 per 1,000 children.** |
| **EDUCATION** | |
| There are 14.3 pupils for every teacher. (1998) | There are 16.5 pupils for every teacher. (1998) |
| 24.2 percent of Science teachers, 13.1 percent of Math teachers, and 19.0 percent of English teachers in the public school system never received a major or minor degree in those subjects. (1993-94) | 21.8 percent of Science teachers, 20.3 percent of Math teachers, and 19.3 percent of English teachers in the public school system never received a major or minor degree in those subjects. (1993-94) |
| The high school completion rate is 91.5 percent. (1997-1999) | The high school completion rate is 85.5 percent. (1997-1999) |
| $5,958 was spent per pupil in the academic year 1997-98. *The state ranks 26th for total expenditures per pupil.* | New Jersey, the state with the highest rank for expenditures per pupil, spends $9,643. (1997-1998) |
| **FAIR START** | |
| There are 443,800 children in Nebraska. In 1997, 57,013 of them (12.6 percent) were poor. The 1997 poverty level was $12,802 a year ($1,067 a month). *The state ranks 3rd in the percentage of children in poverty.* | There are 70,199,435 children. In 1997, 14,113,067 (19.9 percent) were poor. |
| Between August 1996 and June 2000, the welfare caseload dropped 30.4 percent from 38,592 to 26,841 persons. | Between August 1996 and June 2000, the welfare caseload dropped 53 percent from 12,241,489 to 5,677,443 persons. |
| 45,471 children received Food Stamps in FY1999, a 13 percent decline from FY1996 to FY1999. | 9,332,299 children received Food Stamps in FY1999, a 29.2 percent decline from FY1996. |
| The maximum monthly cash assistance TANF benefit for a family of three is $364. (January 2000) | The median state's maximum monthly TANF cash benefit for a family of three is $379. |
| There were 32,841 participants in the Supplemental Food Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC) in FY2000. | WIC had 6,963,822 participants in FY2000. |
| 219,223 children participated in the School Lunch Program in FY2000. | 26,680,989 children participated in the School Lunch Program in FY2000. |
| 36,555 children participated in the School Breakfast Program in FY2000. | 7,358,046 children participated in the School Breakfast Program in FY2000. |
| There were 37,090 participants in the Child & Adult Care Food Program in FY2000. | There were 2,587,628 participants in the Child & Adult Care Food Program in FY2000. |
| There were 5,151 children in the Summer Food Program in FY2000. | There were 2,050,899 children in the Summer Food Program in FY2000. |

### AVAILABLE FUNDS IN NEBRASKA

- The total state budget balance for FY2000 was $458 million.
- Under the Master Settlement Agreement of 1998, Nebraska was scheduled to receive $41 million in tobacco settlement money in 2001.
- As of September 30, 2000, Nebraska did not spend $5.0 million of its 1998 federal funds for the Children's Health Insurance Program and had to return $1.8 million which was redistributed to other states.
- The total unobligated (uncommitted) TANF funds for FY1997 through FY2000 is $34.2 million.

# NEVADA

## Children in the States 2001

| In Nevada..... | In America..... |
|---|---|
| **HEALTHY START** | |
| • 116,000 children have no health insurance (22.0 percent of children under age 19). *The state ranks 49th in the percentage of uninsured children.* (1997-1999 average) | • 10.8 million children are uninsured (14.1 percent of children under age 19). (1997-1999 average) |
| • 74.6 percent of babies are born to mothers who received early prenatal care. *The state ranks 49th in the percentage of mothers who received early prenatal care.* (1998) | • 82.8 percent of babies are born to mothers who received early prenatal care. (1998) |
| • 7.6 percent of births are babies of low birthweight. *The state ranks 23rd in low birthweight births.* (1998) | • 7.6 percent of births are babies of low birthweight. (1998) |
| • There are 7.0 infant deaths per 1,000 live births. *The state ranks 16th in infant mortality.* (1998) | • There are 7.2 infant deaths per 1,000 live births. (1998) |
| • 73.1 percent of two-year-olds are immunized. *The state ranks 45th in childhood immunizations for two-year-olds.* (1999) | • 78.6 percent of two-year-olds are immunized. (1999) |
| • The teen birth rate is 65.7 per 1,000 females ages 15 – 19. (1998) | • The teen birth rate is 51.1 per 1,000 females ages 15 - 19. (1998) |
| • Nevada Check Up covers children ages 18 and under with family incomes up to 200 percent of the federal poverty level for a family ($35,300 per year for a family of four). Medicaid covers children ages 6 or under whose family income is up to 133 percent of the federal poverty level ($23,475 per year for a family of four) and children ages 6 to 15 with family incomes up to 100 percent of the federal poverty level ($17,650 per year for a family of four). | |
| **HEAD START** | |
| • 63.2 percent of mothers with children under 6 and 79.6 percent of mothers with children ages 6 – 17 were in the labor force in 1990. | • 59.7 percent of mothers with children under 6 and 75 percent of mothers with children ages 6 – 17 were in the labor force in 1990. |
| • Child care for a four-year-old in a child care center in an urban area averages $4,862 per year. This is more than the cost of public college tuition in Nevada –$1,956 per year, or 40 percent of the cost of care for a four-year-old. The average cost of infant care is even higher –$5,850 per year. (2000) | • In 49 of 50 states, child care for a four-year-old in an urban center is more than the cost of public college tuition. Center care for an infant in an urban area is more than the cost of public college tuition in all states. (2000) |
| • Only 6 percent of children eligible for child care assistance under federal law receive help. (1999) | • Only 12 percent of children eligible for child care assistance under federal law receive help. (1999) |
| • 2,035 children were served by Head Start in 2000. | • 761,853 children were served by Head Start in 2000. |
| • A single caregiver in a child care center can care for as many as 6 nine-month-old infants (the maximum recommended number of children this age per caregiver is 4) or for as many as 13 four-year-olds (the maximum recommended number of children this age per caregiver is 10). (2000) | • Thirty-three states (including the District of Columbia) meet recommended levels for the number of nine-month-olds allowed per caregiver in a child care center, and 18 states (including the District of Columbia) meet recommended levels for the number of four-year-olds allowed per caregiver. (2000) |
| • Providers in child care centers are required to have early childhood training before serving children. (2000) | • Twenty states require providers in child care centers to have early childhood training before serving children. (2000) |
| • Providers in family child care homes are required to have early childhood training before serving children. (2000) | • Eleven states require family child care providers to have early childhood training before serving children. (2000) |
| • Child care workers earn an average annual income of $14,710. (1999) | • Child care workers earn an average annual income of $15,430. (1999) |
| **SAFE START** | |
| • There were 48 total firearm deaths of children and teens in 1998, including 20 suicides, 26 homicides, 1 accident, and 1 of unknown intent. There is a state Child Access Prevention (CAP) law and there is not a Trigger Lock law. | • There were 3,761 total firearm deaths of children and teens in 1998, including 1,241 suicides, 2,184 homicides, 262 accidents, and 74 of unknown intent. |

# NEVADA

## Children in the States 2001

| *In Nevada…..* | *In America…..* |
|---|---|
| **Minority youth make up 35 percent of the juvenile population, but 50 percent of youth committed to public juvenile detention centers. (1997)** | **The proportion of minorities in the juvenile population is 34 percent, but the proportion of minority juveniles committed to public juvenile detention centers is 67 percent. (1997)** |
| 8,238 children were victims of abuse and neglect in 1999 (a 6.9 percent increase since 1990); the child victimization rate was 16.8 per 1,000 children. | Nationally, there were 826,162 children who were victims of child abuse and neglect in 1999 (8.55 percent fewer than in 1990); this represented a victimization rate of 11.8 per 1,000 children. |
| **EDUCATION** | |
| 87 percent of reading classes have more than 20 pupils. (1998) | 78 percent of reading classes have more than 20 pupils. (1998) |
| 79 percent of 4th graders read below the proficient level. (1998) | 71 percent of 4th graders read below the proficient level. (1998) |
| There are 18.9 pupils for every teacher. (1998) | There are 16.5 pupils for every teacher. (1998) |
| 13.2 percent of Science teachers, 19.5 percent of Math teachers, and 12.7 percent of English teachers in the public school system never received a major or minor degree in those subjects. (1993-94) | 21.8 percent of Science teachers, 20.3 percent of Math teachers, and 19.3 percent of English teachers in the public school system never received a major or minor degree in those subjects. (1993-94) |
| The high school completion rate is 74.5 percent. (1997-1999) | The high school completion rate is 85.5 percent. (1997-1999) |
| $5,295 was spent per pupil in the academic year 1997-98. *The state ranks 37th for total expenditures per pupil.* | New Jersey, the state with the highest rank for expenditures per pupil, spends $9,643. (1997-1998) |
| **FAIR START** | |
| There are 491,476 children in Nevada. In 1997, 74,006 of them (15.4 percent) were poor. The 1997 poverty level was $12,802 a year ($1,067 a month). *The state ranks 16th in the percentage of children in poverty.* | There are 70,199,435 children. In 1997, 14,113,067 (19.9 percent) were poor. |
| Between August 1996 and June 2000, the welfare caseload dropped 51.9 percent from 34,261 to 16,478 persons. | Between August 1996 and June 2000, the welfare caseload dropped 53 percent from 12,241,489 to 5,677,443 persons. |
| 28,936 children received Food Stamps in FY1999, a 44 percent decline from FY1996 to FY1999. | 9,332,299 children received Food Stamps in FY1999, a 29.2 percent decline from FY1996. |
| The maximum monthly cash assistance TANF benefit for a family of three is $348. (January 2000) | The median state's maximum monthly TANF cash benefit for a family of three is $379. |
| There were 38,754 participants in the Supplemental Food Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC) in FY2000. | WIC had 6,963,822 participants in FY2000. |
| 114,041 children participated in the School Lunch Program in FY2000. | 26,680,989 children participated in the School Lunch Program in FY2000. |
| 34,611 children participated in the School Breakfast Program in FY2000. | 7,358,046 children participated in the School Breakfast Program in FY2000. |
| There were 6,270 participants in the Child & Adult Care Food Program in FY2000. | There were 2,587,628 participants in the Child & Adult Care Food Program in FY2000. |
| There were 5,215 children in the Summer Food Program in FY2000. | There were 2,050,899 children in the Summer Food Program in FY2000. |

### AVAILABLE FUNDS IN NEVADA

- The total state budget balance for FY2000 was $292 million.
- Under the Master Settlement Agreement of 1998, Nevada was scheduled to receive $42 million in tobacco settlement money in 2001.
- As of September 30, 2000, Nevada did not spend $17.3 million of its 1998 federal funds for the Children's Health Insurance Program and had to return $6.1 million which was redistributed to other states.
- There are no unobligated (uncommitted) TANF funds for FY1997 through FY2000.

# NEW HAMPSHIRE

## Children in the States * 2001

| *In New Hampshire.....* | *In America....* |
|---|---|
| **HEALTHY START** | |
| 28,000 children have no health insurance (8.6 percent of children under age 19). *The state ranks 6th in the percentage of uninsured children.* (1997-1999 average) | 10.8 million children are uninsured (14.1 percent of children under age 19). (1997-1999 average) |
| 89.7 percent of babies are born to mothers who received early prenatal care. *The state ranks 1st in the percentage of mothers who received early prenatal care.* (1998) | 82.8 percent of babies are born to mothers who received early prenatal care. (1998) |
| 5.7 percent of births are babies of low birthweight. *The state ranks 2nd in low birthweight births.* (1998) | 7.6 percent of births are babies of low birthweight. (1998) |
| There are 4.4 infant deaths per 1,000 live births. *The state ranks 1st in infant mortality.* (1998) | There are 7.2 infant deaths per 1,000 live births. (1998) |
| 84.5 percent of two-year-olds are immunized. *The state ranks 8th in childhood immunizations for two-year-olds.* (1999) | 78.6 percent of two-year-olds are immunized. (1999) |
| The teen birth rate is 27.1 per 1,000 females ages 15 – 19. (1998) | The teen birth rate is 51.1 per 1,000 females ages 15 - 19. (1998) |
| Healthy Kids Gold or Silver covers children ages 18 or under with family incomes up to 300 percent of the federal poverty level ($52,950 per year for a family of four). | |
| **HEAD START** | |
| 66.9 percent of mothers with children under 6 and 83.0 percent of mothers with children ages 6 – 17 were in the labor force in 1990. | 59.7 percent of mothers with children under 6 and 75 percent of mothers with children ages 6 – 17 were in the labor force in 1990. |
| Child care for a four-year-old in a child care center in an urban area averages $6,520 per year. This is more than the cost of public college tuition in New Hampshire –$5,753 per year, or 88 percent of the cost of care for a four-year-old. The average cost of infant care is even higher –$9,046 per year. (2000) | In 49 of 50 states, child care for a four-year-old in an urban center is more than the cost of public college tuition. Center care for an infant in an urban area is more than the cost of public college tuition in all states. (2000) |
| Only 9 percent of children eligible for child care assistance under federal law receive help. (1999) | Only 12 percent of children eligible for child care assistance under federal law receive help. (1999) |
| 1,425 children were served by Head Start in 2000. | 761,853 children were served by Head Start in 2000. |
| A single caregiver in a child care center can care for as many as 4 nine-month-old infants (the maximum recommended number of children this age per caregiver is 4) or for as many as 12 four-year-olds (the maximum recommended number of children this age per caregiver is 10). (2000) | Thirty-three states (including the District of Columbia) meet recommended levels for the number of nine-month-olds allowed per caregiver in a child care center, and 18 states (including the District of Columbia) meet recommended levels for the number of four-year-olds allowed per caregiver. (2000) |
| Providers in child care centers are required to have early childhood training before serving children. (2000) | Twenty states require providers in child care centers to have early childhood training before serving children. (2000) |
| Providers in family child care homes are not required to have any early childhood training before serving children. (2000) | Eleven states require family child care providers to have early childhood training before serving children. (2000) |
| Child care workers earn an average annual income of $15,900. (1999) | Child care workers earn an average annual income of $15,430. (1999) |
| **SAFE START** | |
| There were 9 total firearm deaths of children and teens in 1998, including 9 suicides, 0 homicides, 0 accidents, and 0 of unknown intent. There is not a state Child Access Prevention (CAP) law and there is not a Trigger Lock law. | There were 3,761 total firearm deaths of children and teens in 1998, including 1,241 suicides, 2,184 homicides, 262 accidents, and 74 of unknown intent. |
| Minority youth make up 4 percent of the juvenile population, but 12 percent of youth committed to public juvenile detention centers. (1997) | The proportion of minorities in the juvenile population is 34 percent, but the proportion of minority juveniles committed to public juvenile detention centers is 67 percent. (1997) |

# NEW HAMPSHIRE

## Children in the States * 2001

| In New Hampshire..... | In America..... |
|---|---|
| • 926 children were victims of abuse and neglect in 1999 (a 12.3 percent decrease since 1990); the child victimization rate was 3.0 per 1,000 children. | • Nationally, there were 826,162 children who were victims of child abuse and neglect in 1999 (8.55 percent fewer than in 1990); this represented a victimization rate of 11.8 per 1,000 children. |
| **EDUCATION** | |
| • 67 percent of reading classes have more than 20 pupils. (1998) | • 78 percent of reading classes have more than 20 pupils. (1998) |
| • 62 percent of 4th graders read below the proficient level. (1998) | • 71 percent of 4th graders read below the proficient level. (1998) |
| • There are 15.4 pupils for every teacher. (1998) | • There are 16.5 pupils for every teacher. (1998) |
| • 13.0 percent of Science teachers, 18.0 percent of Math teachers, and 14.9 percent of English teachers in the public school system never received a major or minor degree in those subjects. (1993-94) | • 21.8 percent of Science teachers, 20.3 percent of Math teachers, and 19.3 percent of English teachers in the public school system never received a major or minor degree in those subjects. (1993-94) |
| • The high school completion rate is 87.3 percent. (1997-1999) | • The high school completion rate is 85.5 percent. (1997-1999) |
| • $6,156 was spent per pupil in the academic year 1997-98. *The state ranks 22nd for total expenditures per pupil.* | • New Jersey, the state with the highest rank for expenditures per pupil, spends $9,643. (1997-1998) |
| **FAIR START** | |
| • There are 304,436 children in New Hampshire. In 1997, 30,356 of them (10 percent) were poor. The 1997 poverty level was $12,802 a year ($1,067 a month). *The state ranks 1st in the percentage of children in poverty.* | • There are 70,199,435 children. In 1997, 14,113,067 (19.9 percent) were poor. |
| • Between August 1996 and June 2000, the welfare caseload dropped 39.6 percent from 22,937 to 13,862 persons. | • Between August 1996 and June 2000, the welfare caseload dropped 53 percent from 12,241,489 to 5,677,443 persons. |
| • 19,239 children received Food Stamps in FY1999, a 28 percent decline from FY1996 to FY1999. | • 9,332,299 children received Food Stamps in FY1999, a 29.2 percent decline from FY1996. |
| • The maximum monthly cash assistance TANF benefit for a family of three is $575. (January 2000) | • The median state's maximum monthly TANF cash benefit for a family of three is $379. |
| • There were 17,049 participants in the Supplemental Food Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC) in FY2000. | • WIC had 6,963,822 participants in FY2000. |
| • 103,940 children participated in the School Lunch Program in FY2000. | • 26,680,989 children participated in the School Lunch Program in FY2000. |
| • 16,449 children participated in the School Breakfast Program in FY2000. | • 7,358,046 children participated in the School Breakfast Program in FY2000. |
| • There were 6,593 participants in the Child & Adult Care Food Program in FY2000. | • There were 2,587,628 participants in the Child & Adult Care Food Program in FY2000. |
| • There were 2,308 children in the Summer Food Program in FY2000. | • There were 2,050,899 children in the Summer Food Program in FY2000. |

### AVAILABLE FUNDS IN NEW HAMPSHIRE

- The total state budget balance for FY2000 was $24 million.
- Under the Master Settlement Agreement of 1998, New Hampshire was scheduled to receive $46 million in tobacco settlement money in 2001.
- As of September 30, 2000, New Hampshire did not spend $8.9 million of its 1998 federal funds for the Children's Health Insurance Program and had to return $3.2 million which was redistributed to other states.
- The total unobligated (uncommitted) TANF funds for FY1997 through FY2000 is $14.1 million.

# NEW JERSEY

## Children in the States * 2001

| *In New Jersey.....* | *In America.....* |
|---|---|
| **HEALTHY START** | |
| • 285,000 children have no health insurance (13.3 percent of children under age 19). *The state ranks 28th in the percentage of uninsured children.* (1997-1999 average) | • 10.8 million children are uninsured (14.1 percent of children under age 19). (1997-1999 average) |
| • 81.6 percent of babies are born to mothers who received early prenatal care. *The state ranks 36th in the percentage of mothers who received early prenatal care.* (1998) | • 82.8 percent of babies are born to mothers who received early prenatal care. (1998) |
| • 8.0 percent of births are babies of low birthweight. *The state ranks 34th in low birthweight births.* (1998) | • 7.6 percent of births are babies of low birthweight. (1998) |
| • There are 6.4 infant deaths per 1,000 live births. *The state ranks 11th in infant mortality.* (1998) | • There are 7.2 infant deaths per 1,000 live births. (1998) |
| • 80.8 percent of two-year-olds are immunized. *The state ranks 22nd in childhood immunizations for two-year-olds.* (1999) | • 78.6 percent of two-year-olds are immunized. (1999) |
| • The teen birth rate is 34.6 per 1,000 females ages 15 – 19. (1998) | • The teen birth rate is 51.1 per 1,000 females ages 15 - 19. (1998) |
| • KidCare covers children who are ages 18 or under with family incomes up to 350 percent of the federal poverty level ($61,775 per year for a family of four). | |
| **HEAD START** | |
| • 55.9 percent of mothers with children under 6 and 75.2 percent of mothers with children ages 6 – 17 were in the labor force in 1990. | • 59.7 percent of mothers with children under 6 and 75 percent of mothers with children ages 6 – 17 were in the labor force in 1990. |
| • Child care for a four-year-old in a child care center in an urban area averages $5,252 per year. This is more than the cost of public college tuition in New Jersey –$4,951 per year, or 94 percent of the cost of care for a four-year-old. The average cost of infant care is even higher –$6,610 per year. (2000) | • In 49 of 50 states, child care for a four-year-old in an urban center is more than the cost of public college tuition. Center care for an infant in an urban area is more than the cost of public college tuition in all states. (2000) |
| • Only 10 percent of children eligible for child care assistance under federal law receive help. (1999) | • Only 12 percent of children eligible for child care assistance under federal law receive help. (1999) |
| • 14,567 children were served by Head Start in 2000. | • 761,853 children were served by Head Start in 2000. |
| • A single caregiver in a child care center can care for as many as 4 nine-month-old infants (the maximum recommended number of children this age per caregiver is 4) or for as many as 15 four-year-olds (the maximum recommended number of children this age per caregiver is 10). (2000) | • Thirty-three states (including the District of Columbia) meet recommended levels for the number of nine-month-olds allowed per caregiver in a child care center, and 18 states (including the District of Columbia) meet recommended levels for the number of four-year-olds allowed per caregiver. (2000) |
| • Providers in child care centers are required to have early childhood training before serving children. (2000) | • Twenty states require providers in child care centers to have early childhood training before serving children. (2000) |
| • Child care workers earn an average annual income of $16,320. (1999) | • Child care workers earn an average annual income of $15,430. (1999) |
| **SAFE START** | |
| • There were 49 total firearm deaths of children and teens in 1998, including 13 suicides, 35 homicides, 1 accident, and 0 of unknown intent. There is a state Child Access Prevention (CAP) law and there is a Trigger Lock law. | • There were 3,761 total firearm deaths of children and teens in 1998, including 1,241 suicides, 2,184 homicides, 262 accidents, and 74 of unknown intent. |
| • Minority youth make up 37 percent of the juvenile population, but 88 percent of youth committed to public juvenile detention centers. (1997) | • The proportion of minorities in the juvenile population is 34 percent, but the proportion of minority juveniles committed to public juvenile detention centers is 67 percent. (1997) |

# NEW JERSEY

## Children in the States * 2001

| *In New Jersey....* | *In America....* |
|---|---|
| • **9,222 children were victims of abuse and neglect in 1999 (a 52.8 percent decrease since 1990); the child victimization rate was 4.6 per 1,000 children.** | • **Nationally, there were 826,162 children who were victims of child abuse and neglect in 1999 (8.55 percent fewer than in 1990); this represented a victimization rate of 11.8 per 1,000 children.** |
| **EDUCATION** | |
| • There are 13.8 pupils for every teacher. (1998) | • There are 16.5 pupils for every teacher. (1998) |
| • 21.5 percent of Science teachers, 25.6 percent of Math teachers, and 11.7 percent of English teachers in the public school system never received a major or minor degree in those subjects. (1993-94) | • 21.8 percent of Science teachers, 20.3 percent of Math teachers, and 19.3 percent of English teachers in the public school system never received a major or minor degree in those subjects. (1993-94) |
| • The high school completion rate is 90.2 percent. (1997-1999) | • The high school completion rate is 85.5 percent. (1997-1999) |
| • $9,643 was spent per pupil in the academic year 1997-98. *The state ranks 1st for total expenditures per pupil.* | • New Jersey, the state with the highest rank for expenditures per pupil, spends $9,643. (1997-1998) |
| **FAIR START** | |
| • There are 2,003,204 children in New Jersey. In 1997, 302,459 of them (14.8 percent) were poor. The 1997 poverty level was $12,802 a year ($1,067 a month). *The state ranks 10th in the percentage of children in poverty.* | • There are 70,199,435 children. In 1997, 14,113,067 (19.9 percent) were poor. |
| • Between August 1996 and June 2000, the welfare caseload dropped 54.6 percent from 275,637 to 125,258 persons. | • Between August 1996 and June 2000, the welfare caseload dropped 53 percent from 12,241,489 to 5,677,443 persons. |
| • 193,346 children received Food Stamps in FY1999, a 32 percent decline from FY1996 to FY1999. | • 9,332,299 children received Food Stamps in FY1999, a 29.2 percent decline from FY1996. |
| • The maximum monthly cash assistance TANF benefit for a family of three is $424. (January 2000) | • The median state's maximum monthly TANF cash benefit for a family of three is $379. |
| • There were 127,012 participants in the Supplemental Food Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC) in FY2000. | • WIC had 6,963,822 participants in FY2000. |
| • 585,506 children participated in the School Lunch Program in FY2000. | • 26,680,989 children participated in the School Lunch Program in FY2000. |
| • 87,220 children participated in the School Breakfast Program in FY2000. | • 7,358,046 children participated in the School Breakfast Program in FY2000. |
| • There were 53,618 participants in the Child & Adult Care Food Program in FY2000. | • There were 2,587,628 participants in the Child & Adult Care Food Program in FY2000. |
| • There were 58,968 children in the Summer Food Program in FY2000. | • There were 2,050,899 children in the Summer Food Program in FY2000. |

**AVAILABLE FUNDS IN NEW JERSEY**

- The total state budget balance for FY2000 was $1.2 billion.
- Under the Master Settlement Agreement of 1998, New Jersey was scheduled to receive $268 million in tobacco settlement money in 2001.
- As of September 30, 2000, New Jersey did not spend $18.4 million of its 1998 federal funds for the Children's Health Insurance Program and had to return $6.5 million which was redistributed to other states.
- There are no unobligated (uncommitted) TANF funds for FY1997 through FY2000.

# NEW MEXICO

## Children in the States 2001

| *In New Mexico.....* | *In America.....* |
|---|---|
| **HEALTHY START** | |
| • 119,000 children have no health insurance (21.9 percent of children under age 19). *The state ranks 47th in the percentage of uninsured children.* (1997-1999 average) | • 10.8 million children are uninsured (14.1 percent of children under age 19). (1997-1999 average) |
| • 67.6 percent of babies are born to mothers who received early prenatal care. *The state ranks 51st in the percentage of mothers who received early prenatal care.* (1998) | • 82.8 percent of babies are born to mothers who received early prenatal care. (1998) |
| • 7.6 percent of births are babies of low birthweight. *The state ranks 23rd in low birthweight births.* (1998) | • 7.6 percent of births are babies of low birthweight. (1998) |
| • There are 7.2 infant deaths per 1,000 live births. *The state ranks 22nd in infant mortality.* (1998) | • There are 7.2 infant deaths per 1,000 live births. (1998) |
| • 73.0 percent of two-year-olds are immunized. *The state ranks 46th in childhood immunizations for two-year-olds.* (1999) | • 78.6 percent of two-year-olds are immunized. (1999) |
| • The teen birth rate is 69.0 per 1,000 females ages 15 – 19. (1998) | • The teen birth rate is 51.1 per 1,000 females ages 15 - 19. (1998) |
| • New Mexikids covers children ages 18 and under with family incomes up to 235 percent of the federal poverty level ($41,478 per year for a family of four). | |
| **HEAD START** | |
| • 55.9 percent of mothers with children under 6 and 70.8 percent of mothers with children ages 6 – 17 were in the labor force in 1990. | • 59.7 percent of mothers with children under 6 and 75 percent of mothers with children ages 6 – 17 were in the labor force in 1990. |
| • Child care for a four-year-old in a child care center in an urban area averages $4,801 per year. This is more than the cost of public college tuition in New Mexico –$2,180 per year, or 45 percent of the cost of care for a four-year-old. The average cost of infant care is even higher –$5,607 per year. (2000) | • In 49 of 50 states, child care for a four-year-old in an urban center is more than the cost of public college tuition. Center care for an infant in an urban area is more than the cost of public college tuition in all states. (2000) |
| • Only 13 percent of children eligible for child care assistance under federal law receive help. (1999) | • Only 12 percent of children eligible for child care assistance under federal law receive help. (1999) |
| • 7,135 children were served by Head Start in 2000. | • 761,853 children were served by Head Start in 2000. |
| • A single caregiver in a child care center can care for as many as 6 nine-month-old infants (the maximum recommended number of children this age per caregiver is 4) or for as many as 12 four-year-olds (the maximum recommended number of children this age per caregiver is 10). (2000) | • Thirty-three states (including the District of Columbia) meet recommended levels for the number of nine-month-olds allowed per caregiver in a child care center, and 18 states (including the District of Columbia) meet recommended levels for the number of four-year-olds allowed per caregiver. (2000) |
| • Providers in child care centers are not required to have any early childhood training before serving children. (2000) | • Twenty states require providers in child care centers to have early childhood training before serving children. (2000) |
| • Providers in family child care homes are not required to have any early childhood training before serving children. (2000) | • Eleven states require family child care providers to have early childhood training before serving children. (2000) |
| • Child care workers earn an average annual income of $13,730. (1999) | • Child care workers earn an average annual income of $15,430. (1999) |
| **SAFE START** | |
| • There were 47 total firearm deaths of children and teens in 1998, including 14 suicides, 25 homicides, 8 accidents, and 0 of unknown intent. There is not a state Child Access Prevention (CAP) law and there is not a Trigger Lock law. | • There were 3,761 total firearm deaths of children and teens in 1998, including 1,241 suicides, 2,184 homicides, 262 accidents, and 74 of unknown intent. |
| • Minority youth make up 62 percent of the juvenile population, but 81 percent of youth committed to public juvenile detention centers. (1997) | • The proportion of minorities in the juvenile population is 34 percent, but the proportion of minority juveniles committed to public juvenile detention centers is 67 percent. (1997) |

# NEW MEXICO

## Children in the States * 2001

| *In New Mexico....* | *In America.....* |
|---|---|
| **3,730 children were victims of abuse and neglect in 1999 (a 14.8 percent decrease since 1990); the child victimization rate was 7.5 per 1,000 children.** | **Nationally, there were 826,162 children who were victims of child abuse and neglect in 1999 (8.55 percent fewer than in 1990); this represented a victimization rate of 11.8 per 1,000 children.** |
| **EDUCATION** | |
| 60 percent of reading classes have more than 20 pupils. (1998) | 78 percent of reading classes have more than 20 pupils. (1998) |
| 78 percent of 4th graders read below the proficient level. (1998) | 71 percent of 4th graders read below the proficient level. (1998) |
| There are 16.5 pupils for every teacher. (1998) | There are 16.5 pupils for every teacher. (1998) |
| 16.6 percent of Science teachers, 18.6 percent of Math teachers, and 12.0 percent of English teachers in the public school system never received a major or minor degree in those subjects. (1993-94) | 21.8 percent of Science teachers, 20.3 percent of Math teachers, and 19.3 percent of English teachers in the public school system never received a major or minor degree in those subjects. (1993-94) |
| The high school completion rate is 82.7 percent. (1997-1999) | The high school completion rate is 85.5 percent. (1997-1999) |
| $5,005 was spent per pupil in the academic year 1997-98. *The state ranks 43rd for total expenditures per pupil.* | New Jersey, the state with the highest rank for expenditures per pupil, spends $9,643. (1997-1998) |
| **FAIR START** | |
| There are 495,612 children in New Mexico. In 1997, 139,854 of them (27.5 percent) were poor. The 1997 poverty level was $12,802 a year ($1,067 a month). *The state ranks 50th in the percentage of children in poverty.* | There are 70,199,435 children. In 1997, 14,113,067 (19.9 percent) were poor. |
| Between August 1996 and June 2000, the welfare caseload dropped 31.8 percent from 99,661 to 67,950 persons. | Between August 1996 and June 2000, the welfare caseload dropped 53 percent from 12,241,489 to 5,677,443 persons. |
| 92,563 children received Food Stamps in FY1999, a 26 percent decline from FY1996 to FY1999. | 9,332,299 children received Food Stamps in FY1999, a 29.2 percent decline from FY1996. |
| The maximum monthly cash assistance TANF benefit for a family of three is $439. (January 2000) | The median state's maximum monthly TANF cash benefit for a family of three is $379. |
| There were 57,804 participants in the Supplemental Food Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC) in FY2000. | WIC had 6,963,822 participants in FY2000. |
| 191,195 children participated in the School Lunch Program in FY2000. | 26,680,989 children participated in the School Lunch Program in FY2000. |
| 76,906 children participated in the School Breakfast Program in FY2000. | 7,358,046 children participated in the School Breakfast Program in FY2000. |
| There were 41,371 participants in the Child & Adult Care Food Program in FY2000. | There were 2,587,628 participants in the Child & Adult Care Food Program in FY2000. |
| There were 42,327 children in the Summer Food Program in FY2000. | There were 2,050,899 children in the Summer Food Program in FY2000. |

### AVAILABLE FUNDS IN NEW MEXICO

- The total state budget balance for FY2000 was $214 million.
- Under the Master Settlement Agreement of 1998, New Mexico was scheduled to receive $41 million in tobacco settlement money in 2001.
- As of September 30, 2000, New Mexico did not spend $58.8 million of its 1998 federal funds for the Children's Health Insurance Program and had to return $20.8 million which was redistributed to other states.
- The total unobligated (uncommitted) TANF funds for FY1997 through FY2000 is $61.1 million.

# NEW YORK

## Children in the States 2001

| *In New York ...* | *In America ...* |
|---|---|
| **HEALTHY START** | |
| • 672,000 children have no health insurance (14.0 percent of children under age 19). *The state ranks 30th in the percentage of uninsured children.* (1997-1999 average) | • 10.8 million children are uninsured (14.1 percent of children under age 19). (1997-1999 average) |
| • 81.2 percent of babies are born to mothers who received early prenatal care. *The state ranks 40th in the percentage of mothers who received early prenatal care.* (1998) | • 82.8 percent of babies are born to mothers who received early prenatal care. (1998) |
| • 7.8 percent of births are babies of low birthweight. *The state ranks 28th in low birthweight births.* (1998) | • 7.6 percent of births are babies of low birthweight. (1998) |
| • There are 6.3 infant deaths per 1,000 live births. *The state ranks 9th in infant mortality.* (1998) | • There are 7.2 infant deaths per 1,000 live births. (1998) |
| • 81.0 percent of two-year-olds are immunized. *The state ranks 20th in childhood immunizations for two-year-olds.* (1999) | • 78.6 percent of two-year-olds are immunized. (1999) |
| • The teen birth rate is 38.5 per 1,000 females ages 15 – 19. (1998) | • The teen birth rate is 51.1 per 1,000 females ages 15 - 19. (1998) |
| • Child Health Plus A & B covers children ages 18 and under with family incomes up to 250 percent of the federal poverty level ($44,125 per year for a family of four). | |
| **HEAD START** | |
| • 52.5 percent of mothers with children under 6 and 71.9 percent of mothers with children ages 6 – 17 were in the labor force in 1990. | • 59.7 percent of mothers with children under 6 and 75 percent of mothers with children ages 6 – 17 were in the labor force in 1990. |
| • Child care for a four-year-old in a child care center in a suburban area averages $8,060 per year. This is more than the cost of public college tuition in New York –$3,905 per year, or 48 percent of the cost of care for a four-year-old. The average cost of infant care is even higher –$9,048 per year. (2000) | • In 49 of 50 states, child care for a four-year-old in an urban center is more than the cost of public college tuition. Center care for an infant in an urban area is more than the cost of public college tuition in all states. (2000) |
| • Only 19 percent of children eligible for child care assistance under federal law receive help. (1999) | • Only 12 percent of children eligible for child care assistance under federal law receive help. (1999) |
| • 46,805 children were served by Head Start in 2000. | • 761,853 children were served by Head Start in 2000. |
| • A single caregiver in a child care center can care for as many as 4 nine-month-old infants (the maximum recommended number of children this age per caregiver is 4) or for as many as 8 four-year-olds (the maximum recommended number of children this age per caregiver is 10). (2000) | • Thirty-three states (including the District of Columbia) meet recommended levels for the number of nine-month-olds allowed per caregiver in a child care center, and 18 states (including the District of Columbia) meet recommended levels for the number of four-year-olds allowed per caregiver. (2000) |
| • Providers in child care centers are not required to have any early childhood training before serving children. (2000) | • Twenty states require providers in child care centers to have early childhood training before serving children. (2000) |
| • Providers in family child care homes are not required to have any early childhood training before serving children. (2000) | • Eleven states require family child care providers to have early childhood training before serving children. (2000) |
| • Child care workers earn an average annual income of $17,400. (1999) | • Child care workers earn an average annual income of $15,430. (1999) |
| **SAFE START** | |
| • There were 123 total firearm deaths of children and teens in 1998, including 28 suicides, 88 homicides, 5 accidents, and 2 of unknown intent. There is not a state Child Access Prevention (CAP) law and there is not a Trigger Lock law. | • There were 3,761 total firearm deaths of children and teens in 1998, including 1,241 suicides, 2,184 homicides, 262 accidents, and 74 of unknown intent. |

# NEW YORK

## Children in the States – 2001

| *In New York.....* | *In America....* |
|---|---|
| **Minority youth make up 41 percent of the juvenile population, but 87 percent of youth committed to public juvenile detention centers. (1997)** | **The proportion of minorities in the juvenile population is 34 percent, but the proportion of minority juveniles committed to public juvenile detention centers is 67 percent. (1997)** |
| 64,045 children were victims of abuse and neglect in 1999 (a 10.6 percent increase since 1990); the child victimization rate was 14.4 per 1,000 children. | Nationally, there were 826,162 children who were victims of child abuse and neglect in 1999 (8.55 percent fewer than in 1990); this represented a victimization rate of 11.8 per 1,000 children. |
| **EDUCATION** | |
| 80 percent of reading classes have more than 20 pupils. (1998) | 78 percent of reading classes have more than 20 pupils. (1998) |
| 71 percent of 4th graders read below the proficient level. (1998) | 71 percent of 4th graders read below the proficient level. (1998) |
| There are 14.6 pupils for every teacher. (1998) | There are 16.5 pupils for every teacher. (1998) |
| 13.5 percent of Science teachers, 10.9 percent of Math teachers, and 10.4 percent of English teachers in the public school system never received a major or minor degree in those subjects. (1993-94) | 21.8 percent of Science teachers, 20.3 percent of Math teachers, and 19.3 percent of English teachers in the public school system never received a major or minor degree in those subjects. (1993-94) |
| The high school completion rate is 85.2 percent. (1997-1999) | The high school completion rate is 85.5 percent. (1997-1999) |
| $8,852 was spent per pupil in the academic year 1997-98. *The state ranks 3rd for total expenditures per pupil.* | New Jersey, the state with the highest rank for expenditures per pupil, spends $9,643. (1997-1998) |
| **FAIR START** | |
| There are 4,440,924 children in New York. In 1997, 1,121,585 of them (24.7 percent) were poor. The 1997 poverty level was $12,802 a year ($1,067 a month). *The state ranks 46th in the percentage of children in poverty.* | There are 70,199,435 children. In 1997, 14,113,067 (19.9 percent) were poor. |
| Between August 1996 and June 2000, the welfare caseload dropped 39.4 percent from 1,143,962 to 693,012 persons. | Between August 1996 and June 2000, the welfare caseload dropped 53 percent from 12,241,489 to 5,677,443 persons. |
| 718,290 children received Food Stamps in FY1999, a 26 percent decline from FY1996 to FY1999. | 9,332,299 children received Food Stamps in FY1999, a 29.2 percent decline from FY1996. |
| The maximum monthly cash assistance TANF benefit for a family of three is $577. (January 2000) | The median state's maximum monthly TANF cash benefit for a family of three is $379. |
| There were 466,784 participants in the Supplemental Food Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC) in FY2000. | WIC had 6,963,822 participants in FY2000. |
| 1,780,239 children participated in the School Lunch Program in FY2000. | 26,680,989 children participated in the School Lunch Program in FY2000. |
| 461,348 children participated in the School Breakfast Program in FY2000. | 7,358,046 children participated in the School Breakfast Program in FY2000. |
| There were 186,997 participants in the Child & Adult Care Food Program in FY2000. | There were 2,587,628 participants in the Child & Adult Care Food Program in FY2000. |
| There were 326,449 children in the Summer Food Program in FY2000. | There were 2,050,899 children in the Summer Food Program in FY2000. |

### AVAILABLE FUNDS IN NEW YORK

- The total state budget balance for FY2000 was $1.2 billion.
- Under the Master Settlement Agreement of 1998, New York was scheduled to receive $884 million in tobacco settlement money in 2001.
- As of September 30, 2000, New York had spent all of its FY1998 federal funds for the Children's Health Insurance Program and received an additional $434.9 million that was redistributed from unspent funds from other states.
- The total unobligated (uncommitted) TANF funds for FY1997 through FY2000 is $761.0 million.

# NORTH CAROLINA

## Children in the States • 2001

| *In North Carolina.....* | *In America.....* |
|---|---|
| **HEALTHY START** | |
| • 312,000 children have no health insurance (14.8 percent of children under age 19). *The state ranks 33rd in the percentage of uninsured children.* (1997-1999 average) | • 10.8 million children are uninsured (14.1 percent of children under age 19). (1997-1999 average) |
| • 84.5 percent of babies are born to mothers who received early prenatal care. *The state ranks 18th in the percentage of mothers who received early prenatal care.* (1998) | • 82.8 percent of babies are born to mothers who received early prenatal care. (1998) |
| • 8.8 percent of births are babies of low birthweight. *The state ranks 43rd in low birthweight births.* (1998) | • 7.6 percent of births are babies of low birthweight. (1998) |
| • There are 9.3 infant deaths per 1,000 live births. *The state ranks 46th in infant mortality.* (1998) | • There are 7.2 infant deaths per 1,000 live births. (1998) |
| • 81.8 percent of two-year-olds are immunized. *The state ranks 15th in childhood immunizations for two-year-olds.* (1999) | • 78.6 percent of two-year-olds are immunized. (1999) |
| • The teen birth rate is 61.0 per 1,000 females ages 15 – 19. (1998) | • The teen birth rate is 51.1 per 1,000 females ages 15 - 19. (1998) |
| • Health Choice covers children ages 18 and under with family incomes up to 200 percent of the federal poverty level ($35,300 per year for a family of four). Medicaid covers children under age 1 with family incomes up to 185 percent of the federal poverty level ($32,653 per year), children ages 1 to 6 with family incomes up to 133 percent of the federal poverty level ($23,475 per year), and children ages 6 to 19 with family incomes up to 100 percent of the federal poverty level ($17,650 per year for a family of four). | |
| **HEAD START** | |
| • 66.8 percent of mothers with children under 6 and 80.3 percent of mothers with children ages 6 – 17 were in the labor force in 1990. | • 59.7 percent of mothers with children under 6 and 75 percent of mothers with children ages 6 – 17 were in the labor force in 1990. |
| • Child care for a four-year-old in a child care center in an urban area has a median cost of $5,876 per year. This is more than the cost of public college tuition in North Carolina – $1,958 per year, or 33 percent of the cost of care for a four-year-old. The average cost of infant care is even higher – $6,968 per year. (2000) | • In 49 of 50 states, child care for a four-year-old in an urban center is more than the cost of public college tuition. Center care for an infant in an urban area is more than the cost of public college tuition in all states. (2000) |
| • Only 16 percent of children eligible for child care assistance under federal law receive help. (1999) | • Only 12 percent of children eligible for child care assistance under federal law receive help. (1999) |
| • 17,808 children were served by Head Start in 2000. | • 761,853 children were served by Head Start in 2000. |
| • A single caregiver in a child care center can care for as many as 5 nine-month-old infants (the maximum recommended number of children this age per caregiver is 4) or for as many as 20 four-year-olds (the maximum recommended number of children this age per caregiver is 10). (2000) | • Thirty-three states (including the District of Columbia) meet recommended levels for the number of nine-month-olds allowed per caregiver in a child care center, and 18 states (including the District of Columbia) meet recommended levels for the number of four-year-olds allowed per caregiver. (2000) |
| • Providers in child care centers are not required to have any early childhood training before serving children. (2000) | • Twenty states require providers in child care centers to have early childhood training before serving children. (2000) |
| • Providers in family child care homes are not required to have any early childhood training before serving children. (2000) | • Eleven states require family child care providers to have early childhood training before serving children. (2000) |
| • Child care workers earn an average annual income of $14,460. (1999) | • Child care workers earn an average annual income of $15,430. (1999) |
| **SAFE START** | |
| • There were 88 total firearm deaths of children and teens in 1998, including 30 suicides, 43 homicides, 13 accidents, and 2 of unknown intent. There is a state Child Access Prevention (CAP) law and there is not a Trigger Lock law. | • There were 3,761 total firearm deaths of children and teens in 1998, including 1,241 suicides, 2,184 homicides, 262 accidents, and 74 of unknown intent. |

# NORTH CAROLINA

## Children in the States 2001

| *In North Carolina.....* | *In America.....* |
|---|---|
| **Minority youth make up 33 percent of the juvenile population, but 68 percent of youth committed to public juvenile detention centers. (1997)** | **The proportion of minorities in the juvenile population is 34 percent, but the proportion of minority juveniles committed to public juvenile detention centers is 67 percent. (1997)** |
| 36,976 children were victims of abuse and neglect in 1999 (a 48.6 percent increase since 1990); the child victimization rate was 19.1 per 1,000 children. | Nationally, there were 826,162 children who were victims of child abuse and neglect in 1999 (8.55 percent fewer than in 1990); this represented a victimization rate of 11.8 per 1,000 children. |
| **EDUCATION** | |
| 81 percent of reading classes have more than 20 pupils. (1998) | 78 percent of reading classes have more than 20 pupils. (1998) |
| 72 percent of 4th graders read below the proficient level. (1998) | 71 percent of 4th graders read below the proficient level. (1998) |
| There are 15.8 pupils for every teacher. (1998) | There are 16.5 pupils for every teacher. (1998) |
| 29.3 percent of Science teachers, 20.8 percent of Math teachers, and 13.7 percent of English teachers in the public school system never received a major or minor degree in those subjects. (1993-94) | 21.8 percent of Science teachers, 20.3 percent of Math teachers, and 19.3 percent of English teachers in the public school system never received a major or minor degree in those subjects. (1993-94) |
| The high school completion rate is 86.1 percent. (1997-1999) | The high school completion rate is 85.5 percent. (1997-1999) |
| $5,257 was spent per pupil in the academic year 1997-98. *The state ranks 38th for total expenditures per pupil.* | New Jersey, the state with the highest rank for expenditures per pupil, spends $9,643. (1997-1998) |
| **FAIR START** | |
| There are 1,940,947 children in North Carolina. In 1997, 361,170 of them (18.6 percent) were poor. The 1997 poverty level was $12,802 a year ($1,067 a month). *The state ranks 32nd in the percentage of children in poverty.* | There are 70,199,435 children. In 1997, 14,113,067 (19.9 percent) were poor. |
| Between August 1996 and June 2000, the welfare caseload dropped 63.7 percent from 267,326 to 97,171 persons. | Between August 1996 and June 2000, the welfare caseload dropped 53 percent from 12,241,489 to 5,677,443 persons. |
| 258,261 children received Food Stamps in FY1999, a 15 percent decline from FY1996 to FY1999. | 9,332,299 children received Food Stamps in FY1999, a 29.2 percent decline from FY1996. |
| The maximum monthly cash assistance TANF benefit for a family of three is $272. (January 2000) | The median state's maximum monthly TANF cash benefit for a family of three is $379. |
| There were 190,271 participants in the Supplemental Food Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC) in FY2000. | WIC had 6,963,822 participants in FY2000. |
| 823,038 children participated in the School Lunch Program in FY2000. | 26,680,989 children participated in the School Lunch Program in FY2000. |
| 268,555 children participated in the School Breakfast Program in FY2000. | 7,358,046 children participated in the School Breakfast Program in FY2000. |
| There were 110,980 participants in the Child & Adult Care Food Program in FY2000. | There were 2,587,628 participants in the Child & Adult Care Food Program in FY2000. |
| There were 43,098 children in the Summer Food Program in FY2000. | There were 2,050,899 children in the Summer Food Program in FY2000. |

### AVAILABLE FUNDS IN NORTH CAROLINA

- The total state budget balance for FY2000 was $38 million.
- Under the Master Settlement Agreement of 1998, North Carolina was scheduled to receive $162 million in tobacco settlement money in 2001.
- As of September 30, 2000, North Carolina had spent all of its FY1998 federal funds for the Children's Health Insurance Program and received an additional $20.9 million that was redistributed from unspent funds from other states.
- The total unobligated (uncommitted) TANF funds for FY1997 through FY2000 is $99.2 million.

# NORTH DAKOTA

## Children in the States 2001

| *In North Dakota.....* | *In America.....* |
|---|---|
| **HEALTHY START** | |
| • 26,000 children have no health insurance (14.7 percent of children under age 19). *The state ranks 32nd in the percentage of uninsured children.* (1997-1999 average) | • 10.8 million children are uninsured (14.1 percent of children under age 19). (1997-1999 average) |
| • 85.6 percent of babies are born to mothers who received early prenatal care. *The state ranks 13th in the percentage of mothers who received early prenatal care.* (1998) | • 82.8 percent of babies are born to mothers who received early prenatal care. (1998) |
| • 6.5 percent of births are babies of low birthweight. *The state ranks 11th in low birthweight births.* (1998) | • 7.6 percent of births are babies of low birthweight. (1998) |
| • There are 8.6 infant deaths per 1,000 live births. *The state ranks 41st in infant mortality.* (1998) | • There are 7.2 infant deaths per 1,000 live births. (1998) |
| • 80.4 percent of two-year-olds are immunized. *The state ranks 24th in childhood immunizations for two-year-olds.* (1999) | • 78.6 percent of two-year-olds are immunized. (1999) |
| • The teen birth rate is 30.4 per 1,000 females ages 15 – 19. (1998) | • The teen birth rate is 51.1 per 1,000 females ages 15 - 19. (1998) |
| • Healthy Steps covers children ages 18 or younger with family incomes (after taxes and child care expenses) up to 140 percent of the federal poverty level ($24,710 per year for a family of four). | |
| **HEAD START** | |
| • 69.1 percent of mothers with children under 6 and 79.4 percent of mothers with children ages 6 – 17 were in the labor force in 1990. | • 59.7 percent of mothers with children under 6 and 75 percent of mothers with children ages 6 – 17 were in the labor force in 1990. |
| • Child care for a four-year-old in a child care center in an urban area averages $4,627 per year. This is more than the cost of public college tuition in North Dakota –$2,686 per year, or 58 percent of the cost of care for a four-year-old. The average cost of infant care is even higher –$4,961 per year. (2000) | • In 49 of 50 states, child care for a four-year-old in an urban center is more than the cost of public college tuition. Center care for an infant in an urban area is more than the cost of public college tuition in all states. (2000) |
| • Only 12 percent of children eligible for child care assistance under federal law receive help. (1999) | • Only 12 percent of children eligible for child care assistance under federal law receive help. (1999) |
| • 2,042 children were served by Head Start in 2000. | • 761,853 children were served by Head Start in 2000. |
| • A single caregiver in a child care center can care for as many as 4 nine-month-old infants (the maximum recommended number of children this age per caregiver is 4) or for as many as 10 four-year-olds (the maximum recommended number of children this age per caregiver is 10). (2000) | • Thirty-three states (including the District of Columbia) meet recommended levels for the number of nine-month-olds allowed per caregiver in a child care center, and 18 states (including the District of Columbia) meet recommended levels for the number of four-year-olds allowed per caregiver. (2000) |
| • Providers in child care centers are not required to have any early childhood training before serving children. (2000) | • Twenty states require providers in child care centers to have early childhood training before serving children. (2000) |
| • Providers in family child care homes are not required to have any early childhood training before serving children. (2000) | • Eleven states require family child care providers to have early childhood training before serving children. (2000) |
| • Child care workers earn an average annual income of $13,450. (1999) | • Child care workers earn an average annual income of $15,430. (1999) |
| **SAFE START** | |
| • There were 7 total firearm deaths of children and teens in 1998, including 4 suicides, 2 homicides, 1 accident, and 0 of unknown intent. There is not a state Child Access Prevention (CAP) law and there is not a Trigger Lock law. | • There were 3,761 total firearm deaths of children and teens in 1998, including 1,241 suicides, 2,184 homicides, 262 accidents, and 74 of unknown intent. |
| • Minority youth make up 11 percent of the juvenile population, but 29 percent of youth committed to private juvenile detention centers. | • The proportion of minorities in the juvenile population is 34 percent, but the proportion of minority juveniles committed to private juvenile detention centers is 55 percent. (1997) |

# NORTH DAKOTA

## Children in the States • 2001

| *In North Dakota.....* | *In America.....* |
|---|---|
| **1,284 abused and neglected children were determined to be in need of protection and treatment in 1999; the child victimization rate was 8.0 per 1,000 children.** | **Nationally, there were 826,162 children who were victims of child abuse and neglect in 1999 (8.55 percent fewer than in 1990); this represented a victimization rate of 11.8 per 1,000 children.** |
| **EDUCATION** | |
| There are 14.4 pupils for every teacher. (1998) | There are 16.5 pupils for every teacher. (1998) |
| 11.3 percent of Science teachers, 8.3 percent of Math teachers, and 12.9 percent of English teachers in the public school system never received a major or minor degree in those subjects. (1993-94) | 21.8 percent of Science teachers, 20.3 percent of Math teachers, and 19.3 percent of English teachers in the public school system never received a major or minor degree in those subjects. (1993-94) |
| The high school completion rate is 93.6 percent. (1997-1999) | The high school completion rate is 85.5 percent. (1997-1999) |
| $5,056 was spent per pupil in the academic year 1997-98. *The state ranks 41st for total expenditures per pupil.* | New Jersey, the state with the highest rank for expenditures per pupil, spends $9,643. (1997-1998) |
| **FAIR START** | |
| There are 160,092 children in North Dakota. In 1997, 27,807 of them (16.8 percent) were poor. The 1997 poverty level was $12,802 a year ($1,067 a month). *The state ranks 24th in the percentage of children in poverty.* | There are 70,199,435 children. In 1997, 14,113,067 (19.9 percent) were poor. |
| Between August 1996 and June 2000, the welfare caseload dropped 41.2 percent from 13,146 to 7,734 persons. | Between August 1996 and June 2000, the welfare caseload dropped 53 percent from 12,241,489 to 5,677,443 persons. |
| 16,147 children received Food Stamps in FY1999, a 6 percent decline from FY1996 to FY1999. | 9,332,299 children received Food Stamps in FY1999, a 29.2 percent decline from FY1996. |
| The maximum monthly cash assistance TANF benefit for a family of three is $457. (January 2000) | The median state's maximum monthly TANF cash benefit for a family of three is $379. |
| There were 14,303 participants in the Supplemental Food Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC) in FY2000. | WIC had 6,963,822 participants in FY2000. |
| 80,374 children participated in the School Lunch Program in FY2000. | 26,680,989 children participated in the School Lunch Program in FY2000. |
| 12,733 children participated in the School Breakfast Program in FY2000. | 7,358,046 children participated in the School Breakfast Program in FY2000. |
| There were 16,485 participants in the Child & Adult Care Food Program in FY2000. | There were 2,587,628 participants in the Child & Adult Care Food Program in FY2000. |
| There were 1,936 children in the Summer Food Program in FY2000. | There were 2,050,899 children in the Summer Food Program in FY2000. |

### AVAILABLE FUNDS IN NORTH DAKOTA

- The total state budget balance for FY2000 was $60 million.
- Under the Master Settlement Agreement of 1998, North Dakota was scheduled to receive $25 million in tobacco settlement money in 2001.
- As of September 30, 2000, North Dakota did not spend $3.2 million of its 1998 federal funds for the Children's Health Insurance Program and had to return $1.1 million which was redistributed to other states.
- The total unobligated (uncommitted) TANF funds for FY1997 through FY2000 is $11.5 million.

# OHIO

## Children in the States : 2001

| *In Ohio.....* | *In America....* |
|---|---|
| **HEALTHY START** | |
| 297,000 children have no health insurance (9.7 percent of children under age 19). *The state ranks 12th in the percentage of uninsured children.* (1997-1999 average) | 10.8 million children are uninsured (14.1 percent of children under age 19). (1997-1999 average) |
| 85.5 percent of babies are born to mothers who received early prenatal care. *The state ranks 14th in the percentage of mothers who received early prenatal care.* (1998) | 82.8 percent of babies are born to mothers who received early prenatal care. (1998) |
| 7.7 percent of births are babies of low birthweight. *The state ranks 27th in low birthweight births.* (1998) | 7.6 percent of births are babies of low birthweight. (1998) |
| There are 8.0 infant deaths per 1,000 live births. *The state ranks 34th in infant mortality.* (1998) | There are 7.2 infant deaths per 1,000 live births. (1998) |
| 78.1 percent of two-year-olds are immunized. *The state ranks 33rd in childhood immunizations for two-year-olds.* (1999) | 78.6 percent of two-year-olds are immunized. (1999) |
| The teen birth rate is 48.1 per 1,000 females ages 15 – 19. (1998) | The teen birth rate is 51.1 per 1,000 females ages 15 - 19. (1998) |
| Healthy Start covers children ages 18 and under with family incomes up to 200 percent of the federal poverty level ($35,300 per year for a family of four). | |
| **HEAD START** | |
| 57.7 percent of mothers with children under 6 and 72.9 percent of mothers with children ages 6 – 17 were in the labor force in 1990. | 59.7 percent of mothers with children under 6 and 75 percent of mothers with children ages 6 – 17 were in the labor force in 1990. |
| Child care for a four-year-old in a child care center in an urban area averages $5,672 per year. This is more than the cost of public college tuition in Ohio –$4,258 per year, or 75 percent of the cost of care for a four-year-old. The average cost of infant care is even higher –$7,240 per year. (2000) | In 49 of 50 states, child care for a four-year-old in an urban center is more than the cost of public college tuition. Center care for an infant in an urban area is more than the cost of public college tuition in all states. (2000) |
| Only 10 percent of children eligible for child care assistance under federal law receive help. (1999) | Only 12 percent of children eligible for child care assistance under federal law receive help. (1999) |
| 38,261 children were served by Head Start in 2000. | 761,853 children were served by Head Start in 2000. |
| A single caregiver in a child care center can care for as many as 5 nine-month-old infants (the maximum recommended number of children this age per caregiver is 4) or for as many as 12 four-year-olds (the maximum recommended number of children this age per caregiver is 10). (2000) | Thirty-three states (including the District of Columbia) meet recommended levels for the number of nine-month-olds allowed per caregiver in a child care center, and 18 states (including the District of Columbia) meet recommended levels for the number of four-year-olds allowed per caregiver. (2000) |
| Providers in child care centers are not required to have any early childhood training before serving children. (2000) | Twenty states require providers in child care centers to have early childhood training before serving children. (2000) |
| Child care workers earn an average annual income of $15,370. (1999) | Child care workers earn an average annual income of $15,430. (1999) |
| **SAFE START** | |
| There were 100 total firearm deaths of children and teens in 1998, including 41 suicides, 48 homicides, 11 accidents, and 0 of unknown intent. There is not a state Child Access Prevention (CAP) law and there is not a Trigger Lock law. | There were 3,761 total firearm deaths of children and teens in 1998, including 1,241 suicides, 2,184 homicides, 262 accidents, and 74 of unknown intent. |
| Minority youth make up 18 percent of the juvenile population, but 49 percent of youth committed to public juvenile detention centers. (1997) | The proportion of minorities in the juvenile population is 34 percent, but the proportion of minority juveniles committed to public juvenile detention centers is 67 percent. (1997) |

# OHIO

## Children in the States * 2001

| *In Ohio….* | *In America…..* |
|---|---|
| **24,998 children were victims of abuse and neglect in 1999 (a 49.4 percent decrease since 1990); the child victimization rate was 18.7 per 1,000 children.** | **Nationally, there were 826,162 children who were victims of child abuse and neglect in 1999 (8.55 percent fewer than in 1990); this represented a victimization rate of 11.8 per 1,000 children.** |
| **EDUCATION** | |
| There are 16.2 pupils for every teacher. (1998) | There are 16.5 pupils for every teacher. (1998) |
| 22.2 percent of Science teachers, 24.0 percent of Math teachers, and 16.1 percent of English teachers in the public school system never received a major or minor degree in those subjects. (1993-94) | 21.8 percent of Science teachers, 20.3 percent of Math teachers, and 19.3 percent of English teachers in the public school system never received a major or minor degree in those subjects. (1993-94) |
| The high school completion rate is 89.3 percent. (1997-1999) | The high school completion rate is 85.5 percent. (1997-1999) |
| $6,198 was spent per pupil in the academic year 1997-98. *The state ranks 21st for total expenditures per pupil.* | New Jersey, the state with the highest rank for expenditures per pupil, spends $9,643. (1997-1998) |
| **FAIR START** | |
| There are 2,844,071 children in Ohio. In 1997, 465,752 of them (16 percent) were poor. The 1997 poverty level was $12,802 a year ($1,067 a month). *The state ranks 19th in the percentage of children in poverty.* | There are 70,199,435 children. In 1997, 14,113,067 (19.9 percent) were poor. |
| Between August 1996 and June 2000, the welfare caseload dropped 56.6 percent from 549,312 to 238,351 persons. | Between August 1996 and June 2000, the welfare caseload dropped 53 percent from 12,241,489 to 5,677,443 persons. |
| 305,001 children received Food Stamps in FY1999, a 38 percent decline from FY1996 to FY1999. | 9,332,299 children received Food Stamps in FY1999, a 29.2 percent decline from FY1996. |
| The maximum monthly cash assistance TANF benefit for a family of three is $373. (January 2000) | The median state's maximum monthly TANF cash benefit for a family of three is $379. |
| There were 242,667 participants in the Supplemental Food Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC) in FY2000. | WIC had 6,963,822 participants in FY2000. |
| 998,503 children participated in the School Lunch Program in FY2000. | 26,680,989 children participated in the School Lunch Program in FY2000. |
| 186,895 children participated in the School Breakfast Program in FY2000. | 7,358,046 children participated in the School Breakfast Program in FY2000. |
| There were 77,900 participants in the Child & Adult Care Food Program in FY2000. | There were 2,587,628 participants in the Child & Adult Care Food Program in FY2000. |
| There were 42,055 children in the Summer Food Program in FY2000. | There were 2,050,899 children in the Summer Food Program in FY2000. |

### AVAILABLE FUNDS IN OHIO

- The total state budget balance for FY2000 was $1.2 billion.
- Under the Master Settlement Agreement of 1998, Ohio was scheduled to receive $349 million in tobacco settlement money in 2001.
- As of September 30, 2000, Ohio did not spend $18.2 million of its 1998 federal funds for the Children's Health Insurance Program and had to return $6.4 million which was redistributed to other states.
- The total unobligated (uncommitted) TANF funds for FY1997 through FY2000 is $216.7 million.

# OKLAHOMA

## Children in the States * 2001

| *In Oklahoma.....* | *In America.....* |
|---|---|
| **HEALTHY START** | |
| • 186,000 children have no health insurance (19.2 percent of children under age 19). *The state ranks 43rd in the percentage of uninsured children.* (1997-1999 average) | • 10.8 million children are uninsured (14.1 percent of children under age 19). (1997-1999 average) |
| • 78.6 percent of babies are born to mothers who received early prenatal care. *The state ranks 46th in the percentage of mothers who received early prenatal care.* (1998) | • 82.8 percent of babies are born to mothers who received early prenatal care. (1998) |
| • 7.2 percent of births are babies of low birthweight. *The state ranks 20th in low birthweight births.* (1998) | • 7.6 percent of births are babies of low birthweight. (1998) |
| • There are 8.5 infant deaths per 1,000 live births. *The state ranks 39th in infant mortality.* (1998) | • There are 7.2 infant deaths per 1,000 live births. (1998) |
| • 72.9 percent of two-year-olds are immunized. *The state ranks 47th in childhood immunizations for two-year-olds.* (1999) | • 78.6 percent of two-year-olds are immunized. (1999) |
| • The teen birth rate is 61.6 per 1,000 females ages 15 – 19. (1998) | • The teen birth rate is 51.1 per 1,000 females ages 15 - 19. (1998) |
| • Sooner Care covers children ages 17 and under with family incomes up to 185 percent of the federal poverty level ($32,653 per year for a family of four). | |
| **HEAD START** | |
| • 59.0 percent of mothers with children under 6 and 74.4 percent of mothers with children ages 6 – 17 were in the labor force in 1990. | • 59.7 percent of mothers with children under 6 and 75 percent of mothers with children ages 6 – 17 were in the labor force in 1990. |
| • Child care for a four-year-old in a child care center in an urban area averages $4,108 per year. This is more than the cost of public college tuition in Oklahoma –$2,068 per year, or 50 percent of the cost of care for a four-year-old. The average cost of infant care is even higher –$4,967 per year. (2000) | • In 49 of 50 states, child care for a four-year-old in an urban center is more than the cost of public college tuition. Center care for an infant in an urban area is more than the cost of public college tuition in all states. (2000) |
| • Only 16 percent of children eligible for child care assistance under federal law receive help. (1999) | • Only 12 percent of children eligible for child care assistance under federal law receive help. (1999) |
| • 12,655 children were served by Head Start in 2000. | • 761,853 children were served by Head Start in 2000. |
| • A single caregiver in a child care center can care for as many as 4 nine-month-old infants (the maximum recommended number of children this age per caregiver is 4) or for as many as 15 four-year-olds (the maximum recommended number of children this age per caregiver is 10). (2000) | • Thirty-three states (including the District of Columbia) meet recommended levels for the number of nine-month-olds allowed per caregiver in a child care center, and 18 states (including the District of Columbia) meet recommended levels for the number of four-year-olds allowed per caregiver. (2000) |
| • Providers in child care centers are not required to have any early childhood training before serving children. (2000) | • Twenty states require providers in child care centers to have early childhood training before serving children. (2000) |
| • Providers in family child care homes are not required to have any early childhood training before serving children. (2000) | • Eleven states require family child care providers to have early childhood training before serving children. (2000) |
| • Child care workers earn an average annual income of $13,690. (1999) | • Child care workers earn an average annual income of $15,430. (1999) |
| **SAFE START** | |
| • There were 61 total firearm deaths of children and teens in 1998, including 30 suicides, 22 homicides, 6 accidents, and 3 of unknown intent. There is not a state Child Access Prevention (CAP) law and there is not a Trigger Lock law. | • There were 3,761 total firearm deaths of children and teens in 1998, including 1,241 suicides, 2,184 homicides, 262 accidents, and 74 of unknown intent. |
| • Minority youth make up 26 percent of the juvenile population, but 49 percent of youth committed to public juvenile detention centers. (1997) | • The proportion of minorities in the juvenile population is 34 percent, but the proportion of minority juveniles committed to public juvenile detention centers is 67 percent. (1997) |

# OKLAHOMA

## Children in the States * 2001

| *In Oklahoma.....* | *In America.....* |
|---|---|
| • 16,210 children were victims of abuse and neglect in 1998; the child victimization rate was 18.4 per 1,000 children. | • Nationally, there were 826,162 children who were victims of child abuse and neglect in 1999 (8.55 percent fewer than in 1990); this represented a victimization rate of 11.8 per 1,000 children. |
| **EDUCATION** | |
| • 51 percent of reading classes have more than 20 pupils. (1998) | • 78 percent of reading classes have more than 20 pupils. (1998) |
| • 70 percent of 4th graders read below the proficient level. (1998) | • 71 percent of 4th graders read below the proficient level. (1998) |
| • There are 15.4 pupils for every teacher. (1998) | • There are 16.5 pupils for every teacher. (1998) |
| • 30.8 percent of Science teachers, 12.1 percent of Math teachers, and 15.7 percent of English teachers in the public school system never received a major or minor degree in those subjects. (1993-94) | • 21.8 percent of Science teachers, 20.3 percent of Math teachers, and 19.3 percent of English teachers in the public school system never received a major or minor degree in those subjects. (1993-94) |
| • The high school completion rate is 85.4 percent. (1997-1999) | • The high school completion rate is 85.5 percent. (1997-1999) |
| • $5,033 was spent per pupil in the academic year 1997-98. *The state ranks 42nd for total expenditures per pupil.* | • New Jersey, the state with the highest rank for expenditures per pupil, spends $9,643. (1997-1998) |
| **FAIR START** | |
| • There are 882,062 children in Oklahoma. In 1997, 210,470 of them (23.7 percent) were poor. The 1997 poverty level was $12,802 a year ($1,067 a month). *The state ranks 42nd in the percentage of children in poverty.* | • There are 70,199,435 children. In 1997, 14,113,067 (19.9 percent) were poor. |
| • Between August 1996 and June 2000, the welfare caseload dropped 85.9 percent from 96,201 to 13,606 persons. | • Between August 1996 and June 2000, the welfare caseload dropped 53 percent from 12,241,489 to 5,677,443 persons. |
| • 131,670 children received Food Stamps in FY1999, a 19 percent decline from FY1996 to FY1999. | • 9,332,299 children received Food Stamps in FY1999, a 29.2 percent decline from FY1996. |
| • The maximum monthly cash assistance TANF benefit for a family of three is $292. (January 2000) | • The median state's maximum monthly TANF cash benefit for a family of three is $379. |
| • There were 108,498 participants in the Supplemental Food Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC) in FY2000. | • WIC had 6,963,822 participants in FY2000. |
| • 373,728 children participated in the School Lunch Program in FY2000. | • 26,680,989 children participated in the School Lunch Program in FY2000. |
| • 145,040 children participated in the School Breakfast Program in FY2000. | • 7,358,046 children participated in the School Breakfast Program in FY2000. |
| • There were 42,051 participants in the Child & Adult Care Food Program in FY2000. | • There were 2,587,628 participants in the Child & Adult Care Food Program in FY2000. |
| • There were 12,103 children in the Summer Food Program in FY2000. | • There were 2,050,899 children in the Summer Food Program in FY2000. |

### AVAILABLE FUNDS IN OKLAHOMA

- The total state budget balance for FY2000 was $438 million.
- Under the Master Settlement Agreement of 1998, Oklahoma was scheduled to receive $72 million in tobacco settlement money in 2001.
- As of September 30, 2000, Oklahoma did not spend $34.4 million of its 1998 federal funds for the Children's Health Insurance Program and had to return $12.2 million which was redistributed to other states.
- The total unobligated (uncommitted) TANF funds for FY1997 through FY2000 is $94.4 million.

# OREGON

## Children in the States • 2001

| In Oregon….. | In America….. |
|---|---|
| **HEALTHY START** | |
| • 111,000 children have no health insurance (12.3 percent of children under age 19). *The state ranks 22nd in the percentage of uninsured children.* (1997-1999 average) | • 10.8 million children are uninsured (14.1 percent of children under age 19). (1997-1999 average) |
| • 80.2 percent of babies are born to mothers who received early prenatal care. *The state ranks 42nd in the percentage of mothers who received early prenatal care.* (1998) | • 82.8 percent of babies are born to mothers who received early prenatal care. (1998) |
| • 5.4 percent of births are babies of low birthweight. *The state ranks 1st in low birthweight births.* (1998) | • 7.6 percent of births are babies of low birthweight. (1998) |
| • There are 5.4 infant deaths per 1,000 live births. *The state ranks 3rd in infant mortality.* (1998) | • There are 7.2 infant deaths per 1,000 live births. (1998) |
| • 72.3 percent of two-year-olds are immunized. *The state ranks 50th in childhood immunizations for two-year-olds.* (1999) | • 78.6 percent of two-year-olds are immunized. (1999) |
| • The teen birth rate is 47.4 per 1,000 females ages 15 – 19. (1998) | • The teen birth rate is 51.1 per 1,000 females ages 15 - 19. (1998) |
| • The Oregon Health Plan covers children ages 18 or under with family incomes up to 170 percent of the federal poverty level ($30,005 per year for a family of four). | |
| **HEAD START** | |
| • 59.1 percent of mothers with children under 6 and 76.9 percent of mothers with children ages 6 – 17 were in the labor force in 1990. | • 59.7 percent of mothers with children under 6 and 75 percent of mothers with children ages 6 – 17 were in the labor force in 1990. |
| • Child care for a four-year-old in a child care center in an urban area has a median cost of $5,580 per year. This is more than the cost of public college tuition in Oregon –$3,561 per year, or 64 percent of the cost of care for a four-year-old. The average cost of infant care is even higher –$7,680 per year. (2000) | • In 49 of 50 states, child care for a four-year-old in an urban center is more than the cost of public college tuition. Center care for an infant in an urban area is more than the cost of public college tuition in all states. (2000) |
| • Only 11 percent of children eligible for child care assistance under federal law receive help. (1999) | • Only 12 percent of children eligible for child care assistance under federal law receive help. (1999) |
| • 5,771 children were served by Head Start in 2000. | • 761,853 children were served by Head Start in 2000. |
| • A single caregiver in a child care center can care for as many as 4 nine-month-old infants (the maximum recommended number of children this age per caregiver is 4) or for as many as 10 four-year-olds (the maximum recommended number of children this age per caregiver is 10). (2000) | • Thirty-three states (including the District of Columbia) meet recommended levels for the number of nine-month-olds allowed per caregiver in a child care center, and 18 states (including the District of Columbia) meet recommended levels for the number of four-year-olds allowed per caregiver. (2000) |
| • Providers in child care centers are not required to have any early childhood training before serving children. (2000) | • Twenty states require providers in child care centers to have early childhood training before serving children. (2000) |
| • Providers in family child care homes are not required to have any early childhood training before serving children. (2000) | • Eleven states require family child care providers to have early childhood training before serving children. (2000) |
| • Child care workers earn an average annual income of $15,470. (1999) | • Child care workers earn an average annual income of $15,430. (1999) |
| **SAFE START** | |
| • There were 30 total firearm deaths of children and teens in 1998, including 13 suicides, 10 homicides, 4 accidents, and 3 of unknown intent. There is not a state Child Access Prevention (CAP) law and there is not a Trigger Lock law. | • There were 3,761 total firearm deaths of children and teens in 1998, including 1,241 suicides, 2,184 homicides, 262 accidents, and 74 of unknown intent. |
| • Minority youth make up 16 percent of the juvenile population, but 29 percent of youth committed to public juvenile detention centers. (1997) | • The proportion of minorities in the juvenile population is 34 percent, but the proportion of minority juveniles committed to public juvenile detention centers is 67 percent. (1997) |

# OREGON

## Children in the States 2001

| *In Oregon.....* | *In America.....* |
|---|---|
| **11,241 children were victims of abuse and neglect in 1999 (a 38.3 percent increase since 1990); the child victimization rate was 13.6 per 1,000 children.** | **Nationally, there were 826,162 children who were victims of child abuse and neglect in 1999 (8.55 percent fewer than in 1990); this represented a victimization rate of 11.8 per 1,000 children.** |
| **EDUCATION** | |
| 84 percent of reading classes have more than 20 pupils. (1998) | 78 percent of reading classes have more than 20 pupils. (1998) |
| 72 percent of 4th graders read below the proficient level. (1998) | 71 percent of 4th graders read below the proficient level. (1998) |
| There are 20.0 pupils for every teacher. (1998) | There are 16.5 pupils for every teacher. (1998) |
| 9.3 percent of Science teachers, 40.6 percent of Math teachers, and 37.3 percent of English teachers in the public school system never received a major or minor degree in those subjects. (1993-94) | 21.8 percent of Science teachers, 20.3 percent of Math teachers, and 19.3 percent of English teachers in the public school system never received a major or minor degree in those subjects. (1993-94) |
| The high school completion rate is 78.5 percent. (1997-1999) | The high school completion rate is 85.5 percent. (1997-1999) |
| $6,419 was spent per pupil in the academic year 1997-98. *The state ranks 15th for total expenditures per pupil.* | New Jersey, the state with the highest rank for expenditures per pupil, spends $9,643. (1997-1998) |
| **FAIR START** | |
| There are 827,501 children in Oregon. In 1997, 134,932 of them (16.3 percent) were poor. The 1997 poverty level was $12,802 a year ($1,067 a month). *The state ranks 22nd in the percentage of children in poverty.* | There are 70,199,435 children. In 1997, 14,113,067 (19.9 percent) were poor. |
| Between August 1996 and June 2000, the welfare caseload dropped 46.0 percent from 78,419 to 42,374 persons. | Between August 1996 and June 2000, the welfare caseload dropped 53 percent from 12,241,489 to 5,677,443 persons. |
| 103,126 children received Food Stamps in FY1999, a 21 percent decline from FY1996 to FY1999. | 9,332,299 children received Food Stamps in FY1999, a 29.2 percent decline from FY1996. |
| The maximum monthly cash assistance TANF benefit for a family of three is $460. (January 2000) | The median state's maximum monthly TANF cash benefit for a family of three is $379. |
| There were 86,113 participants in the Supplemental Food Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC) in FY2000. | WIC had 6,963,822 participants in FY2000. |
| 260,723 children participated in the School Lunch Program in FY2000. | 26,680,989 children participated in the School Lunch Program in FY2000. |
| 95,773 children participated in the School Breakfast Program in FY2000. | 7,358,046 children participated in the School Breakfast Program in FY2000. |
| There were 31,651 participants in the Child & Adult Care Food Program in FY2000. | There were 2,587,628 participants in the Child & Adult Care Food Program in FY2000. |
| There were 18,588 children in the Summer Food Program in FY2000. | There were 2,050,899 children in the Summer Food Program in FY2000. |

### AVAILABLE FUNDS IN OREGON

- The total state budget balance for FY2000 was $137 million.
- Under the Master Settlement Agreement of 1998, Oregon was scheduled to receive $80 million in tobacco settlement money in 2001.
- As of September 30, 2000, Oregon did not spend $19.0 million of its 1998 federal funds for the Children's Health Insurance Program and had to return $6.7 million which was redistributed to other states.
- The total unobligated (uncommitted) TANF funds for FY1997 through FY2000 is $4.8 million.

# PENNSYLVANIA

## Children in the States ° 2001

| *In Pennsylvania.....* | *In America.....* |
|---|---|
| **HEALTHY START** | |
| • 257,000 children have no health insurance (8.4 percent of children under age 19). *The state ranks 5th in the percentage of uninsured children.* (1997-1999 average) | • 10.8 million children are uninsured (14.1 percent of children under age 19). (1997-1999 average) |
| • 84.8 percent of babies are born to mothers who received early prenatal care. *The state ranks 17th in the percentage of mothers who received early prenatal care.* (1998) | • 82.8 percent of babies are born to mothers who received early prenatal care. (1998) |
| • 7.6 percent of births are babies of low birthweight. *The state ranks 23rd in low birthweight births.* (1998) | • 7.6 percent of births are babies of low birthweight. (1998) |
| • There are 7.1 infant deaths per 1,000 live births. *The state ranks 21st in infant mortality.* (1998) | • There are 7.2 infant deaths per 1,000 live births. (1998) |
| • 86.0 percent of two-year-olds are immunized. *The state ranks 4th in childhood immunizations for two-year-olds.* (1999) | • 78.6 percent of two-year-olds are immunized. (1999) |
| • The teen birth rate is 36.9 per 1,000 females ages 15 – 19. (1998) | • The teen birth rate is 51.1 per 1,000 females ages 15 - 19. (1998) |
| • CHIP and Medicaid cover children ages 18 and under with family incomes up to 235 percent of the federal poverty level ($41,478 per year for a family of four). | |
| **HEAD START** | |
| • 56.4 percent of mothers with children under 6 and 73.3 percent of mothers with children ages 6 – 17 were in the labor force in 1990. | • 59.7 percent of mothers with children under 6 and 75 percent of mothers with children ages 6 – 17 were in the labor force in 1990. |
| • Child care for a four-year-old in a child care center in an urban area averages $6,188 per year. This is more than the cost of public college tuition in Pennsylvania –$5,327 per year, or 86 percent of the cost of care for a four-year-old. The average cost of infant care is even higher –$7,384 per year. (2000) | • In 49 of 50 states, child care for a four-year-old in an urban center is more than the cost of public college tuition. Center care for an infant in an urban area is more than the cost of public college tuition in all states. (2000) |
| • Only 15 percent of children eligible for child care assistance under federal law receive help. (1999) | • Only 12 percent of children eligible for child care assistance under federal law receive help. (1999) |
| • 29,650 children were served by Head Start in 2000. | • 761,853 children were served by Head Start in 2000. |
| • A single caregiver in a child care center can care for as many as 4 nine-month-old infants (the maximum recommended number of children this age per caregiver is 4) or for as many as 6 four-year-olds (the maximum recommended number of children this age per caregiver is 10). (2000) | • Thirty-three states (including the District of Columbia) meet recommended levels for the number of nine-month-olds allowed per caregiver in a child care center, and 18 states (including the District of Columbia) meet recommended levels for the number of four-year-olds allowed per caregiver. (2000) |
| • Providers in child care centers are not required to have any early childhood training before serving children. (2000) | • Twenty states require providers in child care centers to have early childhood training before serving children. (2000) |
| • Providers in family child care homes are not required to have any early childhood training before serving children. (2000) | • Eleven states require family child care providers to have early childhood training before serving children. (2000) |
| • Child care workers earn an average annual income of $15,710. (1999) | • Child care workers earn an average annual income of $15,430. (1999) |
| **SAFE START** | |
| • There were 123 total firearm deaths of children and teens in 1998, including 34 suicides, 79 homicides, 4 accidents, and 6 of unknown intent. There is not a state Child Access Prevention (CAP) law and there is not a Trigger Lock law. | • There were 3,761 total firearm deaths of children and teens in 1998, including 1,241 suicides, 2,184 homicides, 262 accidents, and 74 of unknown intent. |
| • Minority youth make up 18 percent of the juvenile population, but 63 percent of youth committed to public juvenile detention centers. (1997) | • The proportion of minorities in the juvenile population is 34 percent, but the proportion of minority juveniles committed to public juvenile detention centers is 67 percent. (1997) |

# PENNSYLVANIA

## Children in the States * 2001

| *In Pennsylvania.....* | *In America.....* |
|---|---|
| 5,076 children were victims of serious abuse and serious physical neglect in 1999. | **Nationally, there were 826,162 children who were victims of child abuse and neglect in 1999 (8.55 percent fewer than in 1990); this represented a victimization rate of 11.8 per 1,000 children.** |
| **EDUCATION** | |
| There are 16.4 pupils for every teacher. (1998) | There are 16.5 pupils for every teacher. (1998) |
| 12.4 percent of Science teachers, 1.5 percent of Math teachers, and 24.6 percent of English teachers in the public school system never received a major or minor degree in those subjects. (1993-94) | 21.8 percent of Science teachers, 20.3 percent of Math teachers, and 19.3 percent of English teachers in the public school system never received a major or minor degree in those subjects. (1993-94) |
| The high school completion rate is 87.6 percent. (1997-1999) | The high school completion rate is 85.5 percent. (1997-1999) |
| $7,209 was spent per pupil in the academic year 1997-98. *The state ranks 9th for total expenditures per pupil.* | New Jersey, the state with the highest rank for expenditures per pupil, spends $9,643. (1997-1998) |
| **FAIR START** | |
| There are 2,852,520 children in Pennsylvania. In 1997, 482,596 of them (16.6 percent) were poor. The 1997 poverty level was $12,802 a year ($1,067 a month). *The state ranks 23rd in the percentage of children in poverty.* | There are 70,199,435 children. In 1997, 14,113,067 (19.9 percent) were poor. |
| Between August 1996 and June 2000, the welfare caseload dropped 56.1 percent from 531,059 to 232,976 persons. | Between August 1996 and June 2000, the welfare caseload dropped 53 percent from 12,241,489 to 5,677,443 persons. |
| 395,157 children received Food Stamps in FY1999, a 23 percent decline from FY1996 to FY1999. | 9,332,299 children received Food Stamps in FY1999, a 29.2 percent decline from FY1996. |
| The maximum monthly cash assistance TANF benefit for a family of three is $421. (January 2000) | The median state's maximum monthly TANF cash benefit for a family of three is $379. |
| There were 231,642 participants in the Supplemental Food Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC) in FY2000. | WIC had 6,963,822 participants in FY2000. |
| 1,013,561 children participated in the School Lunch Program in FY2000. | 26,680,989 children participated in the School Lunch Program in FY2000. |
| 187,994 children participated in the School Breakfast Program in FY2000. | 7,358,046 children participated in the School Breakfast Program in FY2000. |
| There were 70,767 participants in the Child & Adult Care Food Program in FY2000. | There were 2,587,628 participants in the Child & Adult Care Food Program in FY2000. |
| There were 99,672 children in the Summer Food Program in FY2000. | There were 2,050,899 children in the Summer Food Program in FY2000. |

### AVAILABLE FUNDS IN PENNSYLVANIA

- The total state budget balance for FY2000 was $1.7 billion.
- Under the Master Settlement Agreement of 1998, Pennsylvania was scheduled to receive $398 million in tobacco settlement money in 2001.
- As of September 30, 2000, Pennsylvania had spent all of its FY1998 federal funds for the Children's Health Insurance Program and received an additional $5.6 million that was redistributed from unspent funds from other states.
- There are no unobligated (uncommitted) TANF funds for FY1997 through FY2000.

# RHODE ISLAND

## Children in the States * 2001

| *In Rhode Island…..* | *In America…..* |
|---|---|
| **HEALTHY START** | |
| • 19,000 children have no health insurance (7.5 percent of children under age 19). *The state ranks 2nd in the percentage of uninsured children.* (1997-1999 average) | • 10.8 million children are uninsured (14.1 percent of children under age 19). (1997-1999 average) |
| • 89.7 percent of babies are born to mothers who received early prenatal care. *The state ranks 1st in the percentage of mothers who received early prenatal care.* (1998) | • 82.8 percent of babies are born to mothers who received early prenatal care. (1998) |
| • 7.6 percent of births are babies of low birthweight. *The state ranks 23rd in low birthweight births.* (1998) | • 7.6 percent of births are babies of low birthweight. (1998) |
| • There are 7.0 infant deaths per 1,000 live births. *The state ranks 16th in infant mortality.* (1998) | • There are 7.2 infant deaths per 1,000 live births. (1998) |
| • 87.4 percent of two-year-olds are immunized. *The state ranks 3rd in childhood immunizations for two-year-olds.* (1999) | • 78.6 percent of two-year-olds are immunized. (1999) |
| • The teen birth rate is 41.0 per 1,000 females ages 15 – 19. (1998) | • The teen birth rate is 51.1 per 1,000 females ages 15 - 19. (1998) |
| • Rite Care covers children ages 19 and under with family incomes up to 200 percent of the federal poverty level ($35,300 per year for a family of four). | |
| **HEAD START** | |
| • 59.2 percent of mothers with children under 6 and 78.8 percent of mothers with children ages 6 – 17 were in the labor force in 1990. | • 59.7 percent of mothers with children under 6 and 75 percent of mothers with children ages 6 – 17 were in the labor force in 1990. |
| • Child care for a four-year-old in a child care center averages $6,365 per year. This is more than the cost of public college tuition in Rhode Island –$4,158 per year, or 65 percent of the cost of care for a four-year-old. The average cost of infant care is even higher –$7,752 per year. (2000) | • In 49 of 50 states, child care for a four-year-old in an urban center is more than the cost of public college tuition. Center care for an infant in an urban area is more than the cost of public college tuition in all states. (2000) |
| • Only 15 percent of children eligible for child care assistance under federal law receive help. (1999) | • Only 12 percent of children eligible for child care assistance under federal law receive help. (1999) |
| • 2,952 children were served by Head Start in 2000. | • 761,853 children were served by Head Start in 2000. |
| • A single caregiver in a child care center can care for as many as 4 nine-month-old infants (the maximum recommended number of children this age per caregiver is 4) or for as many as 10 four-year-olds (the maximum recommended number of children this age per caregiver is 10). (2000) | • Thirty-three states (including the District of Columbia) meet recommended levels for the number of nine-month-olds allowed per caregiver in a child care center, and 18 states (including the District of Columbia) meet recommended levels for the number of four-year-olds allowed per caregiver. (2000) |
| • Providers in child care centers are required to have early childhood training before serving children. (2000) | • Twenty states require providers in child care centers to have early childhood training before serving children. (2000) |
| • Providers in family child care homes are not required to have any early childhood training before serving children. (2000) | • Eleven states require family child care providers to have early childhood training before serving children. (2000) |
| • Child care workers earn an average annual income of $16,820. (1999) | • Child care workers earn an average annual income of $15,430. (1999) |
| **SAFE START** | |
| • There were 5 total firearm deaths of children and teens in 1998, including 1 suicide, 4 homicides, 0 accidents, and 0 of unknown intent. There is a state Child Access Prevention (CAP) law and there is not a Trigger Lock law. | • There were 3,761 total firearm deaths of children and teens in 1998, including 1,241 suicides, 2,184 homicides, 262 accidents, and 74 of unknown intent. |
| • Minority youth make up 18 percent of the juvenile population, but 63 percent of youth committed to public juvenile detention centers. (1997) | • The proportion of minorities in the juvenile population is 34 percent, but the proportion of minority juveniles committed to public juvenile detention centers is 67 percent. (1997) |

# RHODE ISLAND

## Children in the States 2001

| *In Rhode Island.....* | *In America.....* |
|---|---|
| **3,485 children were victims of abuse and neglect in 1999 (a 35.4 percent decrease since 1990); the child victimization rate was 14.5 per 1,000 children.** | **Nationally, there were 826,162 children who were victims of child abuse and neglect in 1999 (8.55 percent fewer than in 1990); this represented a victimization rate of 11.8 per 1,000 children.** |
| **EDUCATION** | |
| 74 percent of reading classes have more than 20 pupils. (1998) | 78 percent of reading classes have more than 20 pupils. (1998) |
| 68 percent of 4th graders read below the proficient level. (1998) | 71 percent of 4th graders read below the proficient level. (1998) |
| There are 13.9 pupils for every teacher. (1998) | There are 16.5 pupils for every teacher. (1998) |
| 11.0 percent of Science teachers, 10.4 percent of Math teachers, and 0.0 percent of English teachers in the public school system never received a major or minor degree in those subjects. (1993-94) | 21.8 percent of Science teachers, 20.3 percent of Math teachers, and 19.3 percent of English teachers in the public school system never received a major or minor degree in those subjects. (1993-94) |
| The high school completion rate is 86.7 percent. (1997-1999) | The high school completion rate is 85.5 percent. (1997-1999) |
| $7,928 was spent per pupil in the academic year 1997-98. *The state ranks 6th for total expenditures per pupil.* | New Jersey, the state with the highest rank for expenditures per pupil, spends $9,643. (1997-1998) |
| **FAIR START** | |
| There are 241,180 children in Rhode Island. In 1997, 41,893 of them (17.3 percent) were poor. The 1997 poverty level was $12,802 a year ($1,067 a month). *The state ranks 27th in the percentage of children in poverty.* | There are 70,199,435 children. In 1997, 14,113,067 (19.9 percent) were poor. |
| Between August 1996 and June 2000, the welfare caseload dropped 20.7 percent from 56,560 to 44,826 persons. | Between August 1996 and June 2000, the welfare caseload dropped 53 percent from 12,241,489 to 5,677,443 persons. |
| 41,458 children received Food Stamps in FY1999, a 14 percent decline from FY1996 to FY1999. | 9,332,299 children received Food Stamps in FY1999, a 29.2 percent decline from FY1996. |
| The maximum monthly cash assistance TANF benefit for a family of three is $554. (January 2000) | The median state's maximum monthly TANF cash benefit for a family of three is $379. |
| There were 21,287 participants in the Supplemental Food Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC) in FY2000. | WIC had 6,963,822 participants in FY2000. |
| 63,568 children participated in the School Lunch Program in FY2000. | 26,680,989 children participated in the School Lunch Program in FY2000. |
| 12,271 children participated in the School Breakfast Program in FY2000. | 7,358,046 children participated in the School Breakfast Program in FY2000. |
| There were 9,172 participants in the Child & Adult Care Food Program in FY2000. | There were 2,587,628 participants in the Child & Adult Care Food Program in FY2000. |
| There were 10,985 children in the Summer Food Program in FY2000. | There were 2,050,899 children in the Summer Food Program in FY2000. |

### AVAILABLE FUNDS IN RHODE ISLAND

- The total state budget balance for FY2000 was $164 million.
- Under the Master Settlement Agreement of 1998, Rhode Island was scheduled to receive $50 million in tobacco settlement money in 2001.
- As of September 30, 2000, Rhode Island had spent all of its FY1998 federal funds for the Children's Health Insurance Program and received an additional $2.0 million that was redistributed from unspent funds from other states.
- The total unobligated (uncommitted) TANF funds for FY1997 through FY2000 is $11.5 million.

# SOUTH CAROLINA

## Children in the States * 2001

| *In South Carolina....* | *In America....* |
|---|---|
| **HEALTHY START** | |
| • 189,000 children have no health insurance (17.9 percent of children under age 19). *The state ranks 39th in the percentage of uninsured children.* (1997-1999 average) | • 10.8 million children are uninsured (14.1 percent of children under age 19). (1997-1999 average) |
| • 81.4 percent of babies are born to mothers who received early prenatal care. *The state ranks 37th in the percentage of mothers who received early prenatal care.* (1998) | • 82.8 percent of babies are born to mothers who received early prenatal care. (1998) |
| • 9.5 percent of births are babies of low birthweight. *The state ranks 48th in low birthweight births.* (1998) | • 7.6 percent of births are babies of low birthweight. (1998) |
| • There are 9.6 infant deaths per 1,000 live births. *The state ranks 47th in infant mortality.* (1998) | • There are 7.2 infant deaths per 1,000 live births. (1998) |
| • 80.6 percent of two-year-olds are immunized. *The state ranks 23rd in childhood immunizations for two-year-olds.* (1999) | • 78.6 percent of two-year-olds are immunized. (1999) |
| • The teen birth rate is 60.4 per 1,000 females ages 15 – 19. (1998) | • The teen birth rate is 51.1 per 1,000 females ages 15 - 19. (1998) |
| • Partners for Healthy Children covers children up to age 18 with family incomes up to 150 percent of the federal poverty level ($26,475 per year for a family of four). | |
| **HEAD START** | |
| • 66.5 percent of mothers with children under 6 and 78.0 percent of mothers with children ages 6 – 17 were in the labor force in 1990. | • 59.7 percent of mothers with children under 6 and 75 percent of mothers with children ages 6 – 17 were in the labor force in 1990. |
| • Child care for a four-year-old in a child care center in an urban area averages $3,900 per year. This is more than the cost of public college tuition in South Carolina –$3,520 per year, or 90 percent of the cost of care for a four-year-old. The average cost of infant care is even higher –$4,004 per year. (2000) | • In 49 of 50 states, child care for a four-year-old in an urban center is more than the cost of public college tuition. Center care for an infant in an urban area is more than the cost of public college tuition in all states. (2000) |
| • Only 8 percent of children eligible for child care assistance under federal law receive help. (1999) | • Only 12 percent of children eligible for child care assistance under federal law receive help. (1999) |
| • 11,604 children were served by Head Start in 2000. | • 761,853 children were served by Head Start in 2000. |
| • A single caregiver in a child care center can care for as many as 6 nine-month-old infants (the maximum recommended number of children this age per caregiver is 4) or for as many as 18 four-year-olds (the maximum recommended number of children this age per caregiver is 10). (2000) | • Thirty-three states (including the District of Columbia) meet recommended levels for the number of nine-month-olds allowed per caregiver in a child care center, and 18 states (including the District of Columbia) meet recommended levels for the number of four-year-olds allowed per caregiver. (2000) |
| • Providers in child care centers are not required to have any early childhood training before serving children. (2000) | • Twenty states require providers in child care centers to have early childhood training before serving children. (2000) |
| • Providers in family child care homes are not required to have any early childhood training before serving children. (2000) | • Eleven states require family child care providers to have early childhood training before serving children. (2000) |
| • Child care workers earn an average annual income of $13,460. (1999) | • Child care workers earn an average annual income of $15,430. (1999) |
| **SAFE START** | |
| • There were 60 total firearm deaths of children and teens in 1998, including 23 suicides, 30 homicides, 7 accidents, and 0 of unknown intent. There is not a state Child Access Prevention (CAP) law and there is not a Trigger Lock law. | • There were 3,761 total firearm deaths of children and teens in 1998, including 1,241 suicides, 2,184 homicides, 262 accidents, and 74 of unknown intent. |
| • Minority youth make up 40 percent of the juvenile population, but 69 percent of youth committed to public juvenile detention centers. (1997) | • The proportion of minorities in the juvenile population is 34 percent, but the proportion of minority juveniles committed to public juvenile detention centers is 67 percent. (1997) |

# SOUTH CAROLINA

## Children in the States * 2001

| *In South Carolina.....* | *In America.....* |
|---|---|
| • 9,580 children were victims of abuse and neglect in 1999 (a 0.5 percent decrease since 1990); the child victimization rate was 10.0 per 1,000 children. | • Nationally, there were 826,162 children who were victims of child abuse and neglect in 1999 (8.55 percent fewer than in 1990); this represented a victimization rate of 11.8 per 1,000 children. |
| **EDUCATION** | |
| • 75 percent of reading classes have more than 20 pupils. (1998) | • 78 percent of reading classes have more than 20 pupils. (1998) |
| • 78 percent of 4th graders read below the proficient level. (1998) | • 71 percent of 4th graders read below the proficient level. (1998) |
| • There are 15.2 pupils for every teacher. (1998) | • There are 16.5 pupils for every teacher. (1998) |
| • 23.2 percent of Science teachers, 28.7 percent of Math teachers, and 23.1 percent of English teachers in the public school system never received a major or minor degree in those subjects. (1993-94) | • 21.8 percent of Science teachers, 20.3 percent of Math teachers, and 19.3 percent of English teachers in the public school system never received a major or minor degree in those subjects. (1993-94) |
| • The high school completion rate is 86.9 percent. (1997-1999) | • The high school completion rate is 85.5 percent. (1997-1999) |
| • $5,320 was spent per pupil in the academic year 1997-98. *The state ranks 36th for total expenditures per pupil.* | • New Jersey, the state with the highest rank for expenditures per pupil, spends $9,643. (1997-1998) |
| **FAIR START** | |
| • There are 955,930 children in South Carolina. In 1997, 224,380 of them (23 percent) were poor. The 1997 poverty level was $12,802 a year ($1,067 a month). *The state ranks 38th in the percentage of children in poverty.* | • There are 70,199,435 children. In 1997, 14,113,067 (19.9 percent) were poor. |
| • Between August 1996 and June 2000, the welfare caseload dropped 68.7 percent from 114,273 to 35,721 persons. | • Between August 1996 and June 2000, the welfare caseload dropped 53 percent from 12,241,489 to 5,677,443 persons. |
| • 157,901 children received Food Stamps in FY1999, a 17 percent decline from FY1996 to FY1999. | • 9,332,299 children received Food Stamps in FY1999, a 29.2 percent decline from FY1996. |
| • The maximum monthly cash assistance TANF benefit for a family of three is $204. (January 2000) | • The median state's maximum monthly TANF cash benefit for a family of three is $379. |
| • There were 108,204 participants in the Supplemental Food Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC) in FY2000. | • WIC had 6,963,822 participants in FY2000. |
| • 470,915 children participated in the School Lunch Program in FY2000. | • 26,680,989 children participated in the School Lunch Program in FY2000. |
| • 167,173 children participated in the School Breakfast Program in FY2000. | • 7,358,046 children participated in the School Breakfast Program in FY2000. |
| • There were 29,738 participants in the Child & Adult Care Food Program in FY2000. | • There were 2,587,628 participants in the Child & Adult Care Food Program in FY2000. |
| • There were 64,137 children in the Summer Food Program in FY2000. | • There were 2,050,899 children in the Summer Food Program in FY2000. |

### AVAILABLE FUNDS IN SOUTH CAROLINA

- The total state budget balance for FY2000 was $566 million.
- Under the Master Settlement Agreement of 1998, South Carolina was scheduled to receive $81 million in tobacco settlement money in 2001.
- As of September 30, 2000, South Carolina had spent all of its FY1998 federal funds for the Children's Health Insurance Program and received an additional $52.5 million that was redistributed from unspent funds from other states.
- There are no unobligated (uncommitted) TANF funds for FY1997 through FY2000.

# SOUTH DAKOTA

## Children in the States 2001

| *In South Dakota....* | *In America....* |
|---|---|
| **HEALTHY START** | |
| 25,000 children have no health insurance (11.5 percent of children under age 19). *The state ranks 19th in the percentage of uninsured children.* (1997-1999 average) | 10.8 million children are uninsured (14.1 percent of children under age 19). (1997-1999 average) |
| 82.7 percent of babies are born to mothers who received early prenatal care. *The state ranks 28th in the percentage of mothers who received early prenatal care.* (1998) | 82.8 percent of babies are born to mothers who received early prenatal care. (1998) |
| 5.8 percent of births are babies of low birthweight. *The state ranks 4th in low birthweight births.* (1998) | 7.6 percent of births are babies of low birthweight. (1998) |
| There are 9.1 infant deaths per 1,000 live births. *The state ranks 44th in infant mortality.* (1998) | There are 7.2 infant deaths per 1,000 live births. (1998) |
| 81.7 percent of two-year-olds are immunized. *The state ranks 17th in childhood immunizations for two-year-olds.* (1999) | 78.6 percent of two-year-olds are immunized. (1999) |
| The teen birth rate is 38.5 per 1,000 females ages 15 – 19. (1998) | The teen birth rate is 51.1 per 1,000 females ages 15 - 19. (1998) |
| SD CHIP covers children ages 18 and under with family incomes up to 200 percent of the federal poverty level ($35,300 per year for a family of four). | |
| **HEAD START** | |
| 71.3 percent of mothers with children under 6 and 81.8 percent of mothers with children ages 6 – 17 were in the labor force in 1990. | 59.7 percent of mothers with children under 6 and 75 percent of mothers with children ages 6 – 17 were in the labor force in 1990. |
| Child care for a four-year-old in a child care center in an urban area averages $4,243 per year. This is more than the cost of public college tuition in South Dakota –$3,038 per year, or 72 percent of the cost of care for a four-year-old. The average cost of infant care is even higher –$4,846 per year. (2000) | In 49 of 50 states, child care for a four-year-old in an urban center is more than the cost of public college tuition. Center care for an infant in an urban area is more than the cost of public college tuition in all states. (2000) |
| Only 8 percent of children eligible for child care assistance under federal law receive help. (1999) | Only 12 percent of children eligible for child care assistance under federal law receive help. (1999) |
| 2,587 children were served by Head Start in 2000. | 761,853 children were served by Head Start in 2000. |
| A single caregiver in a child care center can care for as many as 5 nine-month-old infants (the maximum recommended number of children this age per caregiver is 4) or for as many as 10 four-year-olds (the maximum recommended number of children this age per caregiver is 10). (2000) | Thirty-three states (including the District of Columbia) meet recommended levels for the number of nine-month-olds allowed per caregiver in a child care center, and 18 states (including the District of Columbia) meet recommended levels for the number of four-year-olds allowed per caregiver. (2000) |
| Providers in child care centers are not required to have any early childhood training before serving children. (2000) | Twenty states require providers in child care centers to have early childhood training before serving children. (2000) |
| Child care workers earn an average annual income of $14,480. (1999) | Child care workers earn an average annual income of $15,430. (1999) |
| **SAFE START** | |
| There were 12 total firearm deaths of children and teens in 1998, including 9 suicides, 2 homicides, 1 accident, and 0 of unknown intent. There is not a state Child Access Prevention (CAP) law and there is not a Trigger Lock law. | There were 3,761 total firearm deaths of children and teens in 1998, including 1,241 suicides, 2,184 homicides, 262 accidents, and 74 of unknown intent. |
| Minority youth make up 17 percent of the juvenile population, but 43 percent of youth committed to public juvenile detention centers. (1997) | The proportion of minorities in the juvenile population is 34 percent, but the proportion of minority juveniles committed to public juvenile detention centers is 67 percent. (1997) |

# SOUTH DAKOTA

## Children in the States * 2001

| *In South Dakota.....* | *In America.....* |
|---|---|
| **2,561 children were victims of abuse and neglect in 1999 (a 38 percent decrease since 1990); the child victimization rate was** 12.9 per 1,000 children. | **Nationally, there were 826,162 children who were victims of child abuse and neglect in 1999 (8.55 percent fewer than in 1990); this represented a victimization rate of** 11.8 per 1,000 children. |
| **EDUCATION** | |
| There are 14.3 pupils for every teacher. (1998) | There are 16.5 pupils for every teacher. (1998) |
| 25.3 percent of Science teachers, 16.4 percent of Math teachers, and 29.2 percent of English teachers in the public school system never received a major or minor degree in those subjects. (1993-94) | 21.8 percent of Science teachers, 20.3 percent of Math teachers, and 19.3 percent of English teachers in the public school system never received a major or minor degree in those subjects. (1993-94) |
| The high school completion rate is 91.5 percent. (1997-1999) | The high school completion rate is 85.5 percent. (1997-1999) |
| $4,669 was spent per pupil in the academic year 1997-98. *The state ranks 48th for total expenditures per pupil.* | New Jersey, the state with the highest rank for expenditures per pupil, spends $9,643. (1997-1998) |
| **FAIR START** | |
| There are 198,037 children in South Dakota. In 1997, 38,270 of them (19 percent) were poor. The 1997 poverty level was $12,802 a year ($1,067 a month). *The state ranks 34th in the percentage of children in poverty.* | There are 70,199,435 children. In 1997, 14,113,067 (19.9 percent) were poor. |
| Between August 1996 and June 2000, the welfare caseload dropped 57.8 percent from 15,896 to 6,702 persons. | Between August 1996 and June 2000, the welfare caseload dropped 53 percent from 12,241,489 to 5,677,443 persons. |
| 22,140 children received Food Stamps in FY1999, a 9 percent decline from FY1996 to FY1999. | 9,332,299 children received Food Stamps in FY1999, a 29.2 percent decline from FY1996. |
| The maximum monthly cash assistance TANF benefit for a family of three is $430. (January 2000) | The median state's maximum monthly TANF cash benefit for a family of three is $379. |
| There were 20,425 participants in the Supplemental Food Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC) in FY2000. | WIC had 6,963,822 participants in FY2000. |
| 105,539 children participated in the School Lunch Program in FY2000. | 26,680,989 children participated in the School Lunch Program in FY2000. |
| 18,039 children participated in the School Breakfast Program in FY2000. | 7,358,046 children participated in the School Breakfast Program in FY2000. |
| There were 10,701 participants in the Child & Adult Care Food Program in FY2000. | There were 2,587,628 participants in the Child & Adult Care Food Program in FY2000. |
| There were 4,566 children in the Summer Food Program in FY2000. | There were 2,050,899 children in the Summer Food Program in FY2000. |

### AVAILABLE FUNDS IN SOUTH DAKOTA

- The total state budget balance for FY2000 was $37 million.
- Under the Master Settlement Agreement of 1998, South Dakota was scheduled to receive $24 million in tobacco settlement money in 2001.
- As of September 30, 2000, South Dakota did not spend $3.9 million of its 1998 federal funds for the Children's Health Insurance Program and had to return $1.4 million which was redistributed to other states.
- The total unobligated (uncommitted) TANF funds for FY1997 through FY2000 is $14.2 million.

# TENNESSEE

## Children in the States 2001

| *In Tennessee.....* | *In America* |
|---|---|
| **HEALTHY START** | |
| 154,000 children have no health insurance (10.5 percent of children under age 19). *The state ranks 16th in the percentage of uninsured children.* (1997-1999 average) | 10.8 million children are uninsured (14.1 percent of children under age 19). (1997-1999 average) |
| 84.1 percent of babies are born to mothers who received early prenatal care. *The state ranks 22nd in the percentage of mothers who received early prenatal care.* (1998) | 82.8 percent of babies are born to mothers who received early prenatal care. (1998) |
| 9.1 percent of births are babies of low birthweight. *The state ranks 46th in low birthweight births.* (1998) | 7.6 percent of births are babies of low birthweight. (1998) |
| There are 8.2 infant deaths per 1,000 live births. *The state ranks 36th in infant mortality.* (1998) | There are 7.2 infant deaths per 1,000 live births. (1998) |
| 77.7 percent of two-year-olds are immunized. *The state ranks 34th in childhood immunizations for two-year-olds.* (1999) | 78.6 percent of two-year-olds are immunized. (1999) |
| The teen birth rate is 64.3 per 1,000 females ages 15 – 19. (1998) | The teen birth rate is 51.1 per 1,000 females ages 15 - 19. (1998) |
| TennCare covers children ages 18 and under with family incomes up to 200 percent of the federal poverty level ($35,300 per year for a family of four). | |
| **HEAD START** | |
| 62.9 percent of mothers with children under 6 and 74.5 percent of mothers with children ages 6 – 17 were in the labor force in 1990. | 59.7 percent of mothers with children under 6 and 75 percent of mothers with children ages 6 – 17 were in the labor force in 1990. |
| Child care for a four-year-old in a child care center in an urban area averages $4,420 per year. This is more than the cost of public college tuition in Tennessee –$2,495 per year, or 56 percent of the cost of care for a four-year-old. The average cost of infant care is even higher –$5,200 per year. (2000) | In 49 of 50 states, child care for a four-year-old in an urban center is more than the cost of public college tuition. Center care for an infant in an urban area is more than the cost of public college tuition in all states. (2000) |
| Only 18 percent of children eligible for child care assistance under federal law receive help. (1999) | Only 12 percent of children eligible for child care assistance under federal law receive help. (1999) |
| 15,747 children were served by Head Start in 2000. | 761,853 children were served by Head Start in 2000. |
| A single caregiver in a child care center can care for as many as 5 nine-month-old infants (the maximum recommended number of children this age per caregiver is 4) or for as many as 15 four-year-olds (the maximum recommended number of children this age per caregiver is 10). (2000) | Thirty-three states (including the District of Columbia) meet recommended levels for the number of nine-month-olds allowed per caregiver in a child care center, and 18 states (including the District of Columbia) meet recommended levels for the number of four-year-olds allowed per caregiver. (2000) |
| Providers in child care centers are not required to have any early childhood training before serving children. (2000) | Twenty states require providers in child care centers to have early childhood training before serving children. (2000) |
| Providers in family child care homes are not required to have any early childhood training before serving children. (2000) | Eleven states require family child care providers to have early childhood training before serving children. (2000) |
| Child care workers earn an average annual income of $13,410. (1999) | Child care workers earn an average annual income of $15,430. (1999) |
| **SAFE START** | |
| There were 109 total firearm deaths of children and teens in 1998, including 38 suicides, 53 homicides, 16 accidents, and 2 of unknown intent. There is not a state Child Access Prevention (CAP) law and there is not a Trigger Lock law. | There were 3,761 total firearm deaths of children and teens in 1998, including 1,241 suicides, 2,184 homicides, 262 accidents, and 74 of unknown intent. |
| Minority youth make up 24 percent of the juvenile population, but 52 percent of youth committed to public juvenile detention centers. (1997) | The proportion of minorities in the juvenile population is 34 percent, but the proportion of minority juveniles committed to public juvenile detention centers is 67 percent. (1997) |

# TENNESSEE

## Children in the States – 2001

| In Tennessee... | In America... |
|---|---|
| **10,611 children were victims of abuse and neglect in 1999 (a 7.5 percent decrease since 1990); the child victimization rate was 7.9 per 1,000 children.** | **Nationally, there were 826,162 children who were victims of child abuse and neglect in 1999 (8.55 percent fewer than in 1990); this represented a victimization rate of 11.8 per 1,000 children.** |
| **EDUCATION** | |
| 71 percent of reading classes have more than 20 pupils. (1998) | 78 percent of reading classes have more than 20 pupils. (1998) |
| 75 percent of 4th graders read below the proficient level. (1998) | 71 percent of 4th graders read below the proficient level. (1998) |
| There are 15.3 pupils for every teacher. (1998) | There are 16.5 pupils for every teacher. (1998) |
| 40.4 percent of Science teachers, 30.7 percent of Math teachers, and 30.7 percent of English teachers in the public school system never received a major or minor degree in those subjects. (1993-94) | 21.8 percent of Science teachers, 20.3 percent of Math teachers, and 19.3 percent of English teachers in the public school system never received a major or minor degree in those subjects. (1993-94) |
| The high school completion rate is 89.5 percent. (1997-1999) | The high school completion rate is 85.5 percent. (1997-1999) |
| $4,937 was spent per pupil in the academic year 1997-98. *The state ranks 44th for total expenditures per pupil.* | New Jersey, the state with the highest rank for expenditures per pupil, spends $9,643. (1997-1998) |
| **FAIR START** | |
| There are 1,340,930 children in Tennessee. In 1997, 258,288 of them (18.9 percent) were poor. The 1997 poverty level was $12,802 a year ($1,067 a month). *The state ranks 33rd in the percentage of children in poverty.* | There are 70,199,435 children. In 1997, 14,113,067 (19.9 percent) were poor. |
| Between August 1996 and June 2000, the welfare caseload dropped 43.6 percent from 254,818 to 143,823 persons. | Between August 1996 and June 2000, the welfare caseload dropped 53 percent from 12,241,489 to 5,677,443 persons. |
| 217,141 children received Food Stamps in FY1999, a 24 percent decline from FY1996 to FY1999. | 9,332,299 children received Food Stamps in FY1999, a 29.2 percent decline from FY1996. |
| The maximum monthly cash assistance TANF benefit for a family of three is $185. (January 2000) | The median state's maximum monthly TANF cash benefit for a family of three is $379. |
| There were 148,662 participants in the Supplemental Food Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC) in FY2000. | WIC had 6,963,822 participants in FY2000. |
| 618,023 children participated in the School Lunch Program in FY2000. | 26,680,989 children participated in the School Lunch Program in FY2000. |
| 190,724 children participated in the School Breakfast Program in FY2000. | 7,358,046 children participated in the School Breakfast Program in FY2000. |
| There were 41,305 participants in the Child & Adult Care Food Program in FY2000. | There were 2,587,628 participants in the Child & Adult Care Food Program in FY2000. |
| There were 42,671 children in the Summer Food Program in FY2000. | There were 2,050,899 children in the Summer Food Program in FY2000. |

### AVAILABLE FUNDS IN TENNESSEE

- The total state budget balance for FY2000 was $313 million.
- Under the Master Settlement Agreement of 1998, Tennessee was scheduled to receive $169 million in tobacco settlement money in 2001.
- As of September 30, 2000, Tennessee did not spend $24.4 million of its 1998 federal funds for the Children's Health Insurance Program and had to return $8.7 million which was redistributed to other states.
- The total unobligated (uncommitted) TANF funds for FY1997 through FY2000 is $100.0 million.

# TEXAS

## Children in the States 2001

| *In Texas....* | *In America...* |
|---|---|
| **HEALTHY START** | |
| 1,582,000 children have no health insurance (25.2 percent of children under age 19). *The state ranks 50th in the percentage of uninsured children.* (1997-1999 average) | 10.8 million children are uninsured (14.1 percent of children under age 19). (1997-1999 average) |
| 79.3 percent of babies are born to mothers who received early prenatal care. *The state ranks 44th in the percentage of mothers who received early prenatal care.* (1998) | 82.8 percent of babies are born to mothers who received early prenatal care. (1998) |
| 7.4 percent of births are babies of low birthweight. *The state ranks 21st in low birthweight births.* (1998) | 7.6 percent of births are babies of low birthweight. (1998) |
| There are 6.4 infant deaths per 1,000 live births. *The state ranks 11th in infant mortality.* (1998) | There are 7.2 infant deaths per 1,000 live births. (1998) |
| 72.4 percent of two-year-olds are immunized. *The state ranks 48th in childhood immunizations for two-year-olds.* (1999) | 78.6 percent of two-year-olds are immunized. (1999) |
| The teen birth rate is 70.9 per 1,000 females ages 15 – 19. (1998) | The teen birth rate is 51.1 per 1,000 females ages 15 - 19. (1998) |
| TexCare Partnership covers children ages 18 and under with family incomes up to 200 percent of the federal poverty level ($35,300 per year for a family of four). | |
| **HEAD START** | |
| 58.2 percent of mothers with children under 6 and 72.1 percent of mothers with children ages 6 – 17 were in the labor force in 1990. | 59.7 percent of mothers with children under 6 and 75 percent of mothers with children ages 6 – 17 were in the labor force in 1990. |
| Child care for a four-year-old in a child care center in an urban area averages $4,160 per year. This is more than the cost of public college tuition in Texas –$2,432 per year, or 58 percent of the cost of care for a four-year-old. The average cost of infant care is even higher –$5,356 per year. (2000) | In 49 of 50 states, child care for a four-year-old in an urban center is more than the cost of public college tuition. Center care for an infant in an urban area is more than the cost of public college tuition in all states. (2000) |
| Only 8 percent of children eligible for child care assistance under federal law receive help. (1999) | Only 12 percent of children eligible for child care assistance under federal law receive help. (1999) |
| 63,171 children were served by Head Start in 2000. | 761,853 children were served by Head Start in 2000. |
| A single caregiver in a child care center can care for as many as 4 nine-month-old infants, and two caregivers can care for up to 10 infants (the maximum recommended number of children this age per caregiver is 4). A single caregiver can care for as many as 20 four-year-olds (the maximum recommended number of children this age per caregiver is 10). (2000) | Thirty-three states (including the District of Columbia) meet recommended levels for the number of nine-month-olds allowed per caregiver in a child care center, and 18 states (including the District of Columbia) meet recommended levels for the number of four-year-olds allowed per caregiver. (2000) |
| Providers in child care centers are required to have early childhood training before serving children. (2000) | Twenty states require providers in child care centers to have early childhood training before serving children. (2000) |
| Providers in family child care homes are not required to have any early childhood training before serving children. (2000) | Eleven states require family child care providers to have early childhood training before serving children. (2000) |
| Child care workers earn an average annual income of $13,820. (1999) | Child care workers earn an average annual income of $15,430. (1999) |
| **SAFE START** | |
| There were 322 total firearm deaths of children and teens in 1998, including 108 suicides, 176 homicides, 29 accidents, and 9 of unknown intent. There is a state Child Access Prevention (CAP) law and there is not a Trigger Lock law. | There were 3,761 total firearm deaths of children and teens in 1998, including 1,241 suicides, 2,184 homicides, 262 accidents, and 74 of unknown intent. |
| Minority youth make up 53 percent of the juvenile population, but 78 percent of youth committed to public juvenile detention centers. (1997) | The proportion of minorities in the juvenile population is 34 percent, but the proportion of minority juveniles committed to public juvenile detention centers is 67 percent. (1997) |

# TEXAS

## Children in the States 2001

| *In Texas....* | *In America....* |
|---|---|
| • **39,488 children were victims of abuse and neglect in 1999 (a 26.8 percent decrease since 1990); the child victimization rate was 6.9 per 1,000 children.** | • **Nationally, there were 826,162 children who were victims of child abuse and neglect in 1999 (8.55 percent fewer than in 1990); this represented a victimization rate of 11.8 per 1,000 children.** |
| **EDUCATION** | |
| • 40 percent of reading classes have more than 20 pupils. (1998) | • 78 percent of reading classes have more than 20 pupils. (1998) |
| • 71 percent of 4th graders read below the proficient level. (1998) | • 71 percent of 4th graders read below the proficient level. (1998) |
| • There are 15.2 pupils for every teacher. (1998) | • There are 16.5 pupils for every teacher. (1998) |
| • 17.8 percent of Science teachers, 13.4 percent of Math teachers, and 16.7 percent of English teachers in the public school system never received a major or minor degree in those subjects. (1993-94) | • 21.8 percent of Science teachers, 20.3 percent of Math teachers, and 19.3 percent of English teachers in the public school system never received a major or minor degree in those subjects. (1993-94) |
| • The high school completion rate is 79.2 percent. (1997-1999) | • The high school completion rate is 85.5 percent. (1997-1999) |
| • $5,444 was spent per pupil in the academic year 1997-98. *The state ranks 35th for total expenditures per pupil.* | • New Jersey, the state with the highest rank for expenditures per pupil, spends $9,643. (1997-1998) |
| **FAIR START** | |
| • There are 5,719,234 children in Texas. In 1997, 1,350,837 of them (23.6 percent) were poor. The 1997 poverty level was $12,802 a year ($1,067 a month). *The state ranks 41st in the percentage of children in poverty.* | • There are 70,199,435 children. In 1997, 14,113,067 (19.9 percent) were poor. |
| • Between August 1996 and June 2000, the welfare caseload dropped 47.1 percent from 649,018 to 343,464 persons. | • Between August 1996 and June 2000, the welfare caseload dropped 53 percent from 12,241,489 to 5,677,443 persons. |
| • 800,811 children received Food Stamps in FY1999, a 39 percent decline from FY1996 to FY1999. | • 9,332,299 children received Food Stamps in FY1999, a 29.2 percent decline from FY1996. |
| • The maximum monthly cash assistance TANF benefit for a family of three is $201. (January 2000) | • The median state's maximum monthly TANF cash benefit for a family of three is $379. |
| • There were 737,206 participants in the Supplemental Food Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC) in FY2000. | • WIC had 6,963,822 participants in FY2000. |
| • 2,444,986 children participated in the School Lunch Program in FY2000. | • 26,680,989 children participated in the School Lunch Program in FY2000. |
| • 942,814 children participated in the School Breakfast Program in FY2000. | • 7,358,046 children participated in the School Breakfast Program in FY2000. |
| • There were 175,620 participants in the Child & Adult Care Food Program in FY2000. | • There were 2,587,628 participants in the Child & Adult Care Food Program in FY2000. |
| • There were 83,818 children in the Summer Food Program in FY2000. | • There were 2,050,899 children in the Summer Food Program in FY2000. |

### AVAILABLE FUNDS IN TEXAS

- The total state budget balance for FY2000 was $1.6 billion.
- Texas was not part of the Master Settlement Agreement of 1998 for tobacco funds. They settled a separate lawsuit for a total of $15.3 billion. Under the terms of the Texas settlement agreement, the tobacco industry paid the state an initial payment of $1.3 billion. Each year thereafter, the tobacco industry will make a payment between $326.3 million and $580 million.
- As of September 30, 2000, Texas did not spend $480.1 million of its 1998 federal funds for the Children's Health Insurance Program and had to return $170.0 million which was redistributed to other states.
- The total unobligated (uncommitted) TANF funds for FY1997 through FY2000 is $141.2 million.

# UTAH

## Children in the States – 2001

| *In Utah….* | *In America….* |
|---|---|
| **HEALTHY START** | |
| • 91,000 children have no health insurance (11.9 percent of children under age 19). *The state ranks 20th in the percentage of uninsured children.* (1997-1999 average) | • 10.8 million children are uninsured (14.1 percent of children under age 19). (1997-1999 average) |
| • 82.1 percent of babies are born to mothers who received early prenatal care. *The state ranks 35th in the percentage of mothers who received early prenatal care.* (1998) | • 82.8 percent of babies are born to mothers who received early prenatal care. (1998) |
| • 6.7 percent of births are babies of low birthweight. *The state ranks 15th in low birthweight births.* (1998) | • 7.6 percent of births are babies of low birthweight. (1998) |
| • There are 5.6 infant deaths per 1,000 live births. *The state ranks 4th in infant mortality.* (1998) | • There are 7.2 infant deaths per 1,000 live births. (1998) |
| • 80.2 percent of two-year-olds are immunized. *The state ranks 27th in childhood immunizations for two-year-olds.* (1999) | • 78.6 percent of two-year-olds are immunized. (1999) |
| • The teen birth rate is 40.9 per 1,000 females ages 15 – 19. (1998) | • The teen birth rate is 51.1 per 1,000 females ages 15 - 19. (1998) |
| • UT CHIP covers children ages 18 and under with family incomes up to 200 percent of the federal poverty level ($35,300 per year for a family of four). Medicaid covers children ages 5 and under with family incomes up to 133 percent of the federal poverty level ($23,475 per year) and children ages 6 to 18 with family incomes up to 100 percent of the federal poverty level ($17,650 per year for a family of four). | |
| **HEAD START** | |
| • 57.0 percent of mothers with children under 6 and 76.2 percent of mothers with children ages 6 – 17 were in the labor force in 1990. | • 59.7 percent of mothers with children under 6 and 75 percent of mothers with children ages 6 – 17 were in the labor force in 1990. |
| • Child care for a four-year-old in a child care center in an urban area averages $4,550 per year. This is more than the cost of public college tuition in Utah –$2,174 per year, or 48 percent of the cost of care for a four-year-old. The average cost of infant care is even higher –$5,928 per year. (2000) | • In 49 of 50 states, child care for a four-year-old in an urban center is more than the cost of public college tuition. Center care for an infant in an urban area is more than the cost of public college tuition in all states. (2000) |
| • Only 10 percent of children eligible for child care assistance under federal law receive help. (1999) | • Only 12 percent of children eligible for child care assistance under federal law receive help. (1999) |
| • 5,079 children were served by Head Start in 2000. | • 761,853 children were served by Head Start in 2000. |
| • A single caregiver in a child care center can care for as many as 4 nine-month-old infants (the maximum recommended number of children this age per caregiver is 4) or for as many as 15 four-year-olds (the maximum recommended number of children this age per caregiver is 10). (2000) | • Thirty-three states (including the District of Columbia) meet recommended levels for the number of nine-month-olds allowed per caregiver in a child care center, and 18 states (including the District of Columbia) meet recommended levels for the number of four-year-olds allowed per caregiver. (2000) |
| • Providers in child care centers are not required to have any early childhood training before serving children. (2000) | • Twenty states require providers in child care centers to have early childhood training before serving children. (2000) |
| • Providers in family child care homes are not required to have any early childhood training before serving children. (2000) | • Eleven states require family child care providers to have early childhood training before serving children. (2000) |
| • Child care workers earn an average annual income of $14,910. (1999) | • Child care workers earn an average annual income of $15,430. (1999) |
| **SAFE START** | |
| • There were 32 total firearm deaths of children and teens in 1998, including 19 suicides, 12 homicides, 1 accident, and 0 of unknown intent. There is not a state Child Access Prevention (CAP) law and there is not a Trigger Lock law. | • There were 3,761 total firearm deaths of children and teens in 1998, including 1,241 suicides, 2,184 homicides, 262 accidents, and 74 of unknown intent. |

# UTAH

## Children in the States, 2001

| *In Utah.....* | *In America.....* |
|---|---|
| **Minority youth make up 12 percent of the juvenile population, but 34 percent of youth committed to public juvenile detention centers. (1997)** | **The proportion of minorities in the juvenile population is 34 percent, but the proportion of minority juveniles committed to public juvenile detention centers is 67 percent. (1997)** |
| 8,660 children were victims of abuse and neglect in 1999 (a 1.6 percent increase since 1990); the child victimization rate was 12.2 per 1,000 children. | Nationally, there were 826,162 children who were victims of child abuse and neglect in 1999 (8.55 percent fewer than in 1990); this represented a victimization rate of 11.8 per 1,000 children. |
| **EDUCATION** | |
| 86 percent of reading classes have more than 20 pupils. (1998) | 78 percent of reading classes have more than 20 pupils. (1998) |
| 72 percent of 4th graders read below the proficient level. (1998) | 71 percent of 4th graders read below the proficient level. (1998) |
| There are 22.4 pupils for every teacher. (1998) | There are 16.5 pupils for every teacher. (1998) |
| 23.7 percent of Science teachers, 25.7 percent of Math teachers, and 17.4 percent of English teachers in the public school system never received a major or minor degree in those subjects. (1993-94) | 21.8 percent of Science teachers, 20.3 percent of Math teachers, and 19.3 percent of English teachers in the public school system never received a major or minor degree in those subjects. (1993-94) |
| The high school completion rate is 89.7 percent. (1997-1999) | The high school completion rate is 85.5 percent. (1997-1999) |
| $3,969 was spent per pupil in the academic year 1997-98. *The state ranks 51st for total expenditures per pupil.* | New Jersey, the state with the highest rank for expenditures per pupil, spends $9,643. (1997-1998) |
| **FAIR START** | |
| There are 707,366 children in Utah. In 1997, 89,867 of them (12.5 percent) were poor. The 1997 poverty level was $12,802 a year ($1,067 a month). *The state ranks 2nd in the percentage of children in poverty.* | There are 70,199,435 children. In 1997, 14,113,067 (19.9 percent) were poor. |
| Between August 1996 and June 2000, the welfare caseload dropped 38.3 percent from 39,073 to 24,101 persons. | Between August 1996 and June 2000, the welfare caseload dropped 53 percent from 12,241,489 to 5,677,443 persons. |
| 53,059 children received Food Stamps in FY1999, a 8 percent decline from FY1996 to FY1999. | 9,332,299 children received Food Stamps in FY1999, a 29.2 percent decline from FY1996. |
| The maximum monthly cash assistance TANF benefit for a family of three is $451. (January 2000) | The median state's maximum monthly TANF cash benefit for a family of three is $379. |
| There were 57,460 participants in the Supplemental Food Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC) in FY2000. | WIC had 6,963,822 participants in FY2000. |
| 269,662 children participated in the School Lunch Program in FY2000. | 26,680,989 children participated in the School Lunch Program in FY2000. |
| 32,379 children participated in the School Breakfast Program in FY2000. | 7,358,046 children participated in the School Breakfast Program in FY2000. |
| There were 33,704 participants in the Child & Adult Care Food Program in FY2000. | There were 2,587,628 participants in the Child & Adult Care Food Program in FY2000. |
| There were 19,005 children in the Summer Food Program in FY2000. | There were 2,050,899 children in the Summer Food Program in FY2000. |

### AVAILABLE FUNDS IN UTAH

- The total state budget balance for FY2000 was $223 million.
- Under the Master Settlement Agreement of 1998, Utah was scheduled to receive $31 million in tobacco settlement money in 2001.
- As of September 30, 2000, Utah did not spend $3.4 million of its 1998 federal funds for the Children's Health Insurance Program and had to return $1.2 million which was redistributed to other states.
- The total unobligated (uncommitted) TANF funds for FY1997 through FY2000 is $46.9 million.

# VERMONT

## Children in the States – 2001

| *In Vermont…* | *In America…* |
|---|---|
| **HEALTHY START** | |
| • 11,000 children have no health insurance (7.2 percent of children under age 19). *The state ranks 1st in the percentage of uninsured children.* (1997-1999 average) | • 10.8 million children are uninsured (14.1 percent of children under age 19). (1997-1999 average) |
| • 87.4 percent of babies are born to mothers who received early prenatal care. *The state ranks 7th in the percentage of mothers who received early prenatal care.* (1998) | • 82.8 percent of babies are born to mothers who received early prenatal care. (1998) |
| • 6.5 percent of births are babies of low birthweight. *The state ranks 11th in low birthweight births.* (1998) | • 7.6 percent of births are babies of low birthweight. (1998) |
| • There are 7.0 infant deaths per 1,000 live births. *The state ranks 16th in infant mortality.* (1998) | • There are 7.2 infant deaths per 1,000 live births. (1998) |
| • 90.5 percent of two-year-olds are immunized. *The state ranks 1st in childhood immunizations for two-year-olds.* (1999) | • 78.6 percent of two-year-olds are immunized. (1999) |
| • The teen birth rate is 24.4 per 1,000 females ages 15 – 19. (1998) | • The teen birth rate is 51.1 per 1,000 females ages 15 - 19. (1998) |
| • Dr. Dynasaur covers children ages 18 and under with family incomes up to 300 percent of the federal poverty level ($52,950 per year for a family of four). | |
| **HEAD START** | |
| • 66.0 percent of mothers with children under 6 and 82.2 percent of mothers with children ages 6 – 17 were in the labor force in 1990. | • 59.7 percent of mothers with children under 6 and 75 percent of mothers with children ages 6 – 17 were in the labor force in 1990. |
| • Child care for a four-year-old in a child care center in an urban area averages $5,980 per year. The average cost of infant care is even higher –$6,864 per year. This is more than the cost of public college tuition in Vermont –$6,751 per year, or 98 percent of the cost of care for a twelve-month-old. (2000) | • In 49 of 50 states, child care for a four-year-old in an urban center is more than the cost of public college tuition. Center care for an infant in an urban area is more than the cost of public college tuition in all states. (2000) |
| • Only 15 percent of children eligible for child care assistance under federal law receive help. (1999) | • Only 12 percent of children eligible for child care assistance under federal law receive help. (1999) |
| • 1,438 children were served by Head Start in 2000. | • 761,853 children were served by Head Start in 2000. |
| • A single caregiver in a child care center can care for as many as 4 nine-month-old infants (the maximum recommended number of children this age per caregiver is 4) or for as many as 10 four-year-olds (the maximum recommended number of children this age per caregiver is 10). (2000) | • Thirty-three states (including the District of Columbia) meet recommended levels for the number of nine-month-olds allowed per caregiver in a child care center, and 18 states (including the District of Columbia) meet recommended levels for the number of four-year-olds allowed per caregiver. (2000) |
| • Providers in child care centers are required to have early childhood training before serving children. (2000) | • Twenty states require providers in child care centers to have early childhood training before serving children. (2000) |
| • Providers in family child care homes are not required to have any early childhood training before serving children. (2000) | • Eleven states require family child care providers to have early childhood training before serving children. (2000) |
| • Child care workers earn an average annual income of $15,670. (1999) | • Child care workers earn an average annual income of $15,430. (1999) |
| **SAFE START** | |
| • There were 5 total firearm deaths of children and teens in 1998, including 5 suicides, 0 homicides, 0 accidents, and 0 of unknown intent. There is not a state Child Access Prevention (CAP) law and there is not a Trigger Lock law. | • There were 3,761 total firearm deaths of children and teens in 1998, including 1,241 suicides, 2,184 homicides, 262 accidents, and 74 of unknown intent. |

# VERMONT

## Children in the States • 2001

| *In Vermont.....* | *In America...* |
|---|---|
| • **1,080 children were victims of abuse and neglect in 1999 (a 28 percent decrease since 1990); the child victimization rate was 7.8 per 1,000 children.** | • **Nationally, there were 826,162 children who were victims of child abuse and neglect in 1999 (8.55 percent fewer than in 1990); this represented a victimization rate of 11.8 per 1,000 children.** |
| **EDUCATION** | |
| • There are 12.8 pupils for every teacher. (1998) | • There are 16.5 pupils for every teacher. (1998) |
| • 23.7 percent of Science teachers, 22.8 percent of Math teachers, and 11.1 percent of English teachers in the public school system never received a major or minor degree in those subjects. (1993-94) | • 21.8 percent of Science teachers, 20.3 percent of Math teachers, and 19.3 percent of English teachers in the public school system never received a major or minor degree in those subjects. (1993-94) |
| • The high school completion rate is 95.3 percent. (1997-1999) | • The high school completion rate is 85.5 percent. (1997-1999) |
| • $7,075 was spent per pupil in the academic year 1997-98. *The state ranks 11th for total expenditures per pupil.* | • New Jersey, the state with the highest rank for expenditures per pupil, spends $9,643. (1997-1998) |
| **FAIR START** | |
| • There are 139,346 children in Vermont. In 1997, 18,244 of them (12.7 percent) were poor. The 1997 poverty level was $12,802 a year ($1,067 a month). *The state ranks 4th in the percentage of children in poverty.* | • There are 70,199,435 children. In 1997, 14,113,067 (19.9 percent) were poor. |
| • Between August 1996 and June 2000, the welfare caseload dropped 36.2 percent from 24,331 to 15,528 persons. | • Between August 1996 and June 2000, the welfare caseload dropped 53 percent from 12,241,489 to 5,677,443 persons. |
| • 18,208 children received Food Stamps in FY1999, a 33 percent decline from FY1996 to FY1999. | • 9,332,299 children received Food Stamps in FY1999, a 29.2 percent decline from FY1996. |
| • The maximum monthly cash assistance TANF benefit for a family of three is $708. (January 2000) | • The median state's maximum monthly TANF cash benefit for a family of three is $379. |
| • There were 16,401 participants in the Supplemental Food Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC) in FY2000. | • WIC had 6,963,822 participants in FY2000. |
| • 51,329 children participated in the School Lunch Program in FY2000. | • 26,680,989 children participated in the School Lunch Program in FY2000. |
| • 13,904 children participated in the School Breakfast Program in FY2000. | • 7,358,046 children participated in the School Breakfast Program in FY2000. |
| • There were 7,718 participants in the Child & Adult Care Food Program in FY2000. | • There were 2,587,628 participants in the Child & Adult Care Food Program in FY2000. |
| • There were 2,280 children in the Summer Food Program in FY2000. | • There were 2,050,899 children in the Summer Food Program in FY2000. |

### AVAILABLE FUNDS IN VERMONT

- The total state budget balance for FY2000 was $41 million.
- Under the Master Settlement Agreement of 1998, Vermont was scheduled to receive $29 million in tobacco settlement money in 2001.
- As of September 30, 2000, Vermont did not spend $1.6 million of its 1998 federal funds for the Children's Health Insurance Program and had to return $600,000 which was redistributed to other states.
- The total unobligated (uncommitted) TANF funds for FY1997 through FY2000 is $11.8 million.

# VIRGINIA

## Children in the States 2001

| *In Virginia.....* | *In America.....* |
|---|---|
| **HEALTHY START** | |
| • 234,000 children have no health insurance (12.8 percent of children under age 19). *The state ranks 25th in the percentage of uninsured children.* (1997-1999 average) | • 10.8 million children are uninsured (14.1 percent of children under age 19). (1997-1999 average) |
| • 85.2 percent of babies are born to mothers who received early prenatal care. *The state ranks 16th in the percentage of mothers who received early prenatal care.* (1998) | • 82.8 percent of babies are born to mothers who received early prenatal care. (1998) |
| • 7.9 percent of births are babies of low birthweight. *The state ranks 32nd in low birthweight births.* (1998) | • 7.6 percent of births are babies of low birthweight. (1998) |
| • There are 7.7 infant deaths per 1,000 live births. *The state ranks 32nd in infant mortality.* (1998) | • There are 7.2 infant deaths per 1,000 live births. (1998) |
| • 80.3 percent of two-year-olds are immunized. *The state ranks 25th in childhood immunizations for two-year-olds.* (1999) | • 78.6 percent of two-year-olds are immunized. (1999) |
| • The teen birth rate is 43.5 per 1,000 females ages 15 – 19. (1998) | • The teen birth rate is 51.1 per 1,000 females ages 15 - 19. (1998) |
| • Virginia Children's Medical Security Insurance Plan covers children ages 18 and under with family incomes up to 200 percent of the federal poverty level ($35,300 per year for a family of four). Medicaid covers children ages 5 and with family incomes up to 133 percent of the federal poverty level ($23,475 per year for a family of four) and children ages 6 to 19 with family incomes up to 100 percent of the federal poverty level ($17,650 per year for a family of four). | |
| **HEAD START** | |
| • 63.7 percent of mothers with children under 6 and 77.9 percent of mothers with children ages 6 – 17 were in the labor force in 1990. | • 59.7 percent of mothers with children under 6 and 75 percent of mothers with children ages 6 – 17 were in the labor force in 1990. |
| • Child care for a four-year-old in a child care center in an urban area averages $4,857 per year. This is more than the cost of public college tuition in Virginia –$4,160 per year, or 86 percent of the cost of care for a four-year-old. The average cost of infant care is even higher –$6,136 per year. (2000) | • In 49 of 50 states, child care for a four-year-old in an urban center is more than the cost of public college tuition. Center care for an infant in an urban area is more than the cost of public college tuition in all states. (2000) |
| • Only 8 percent of children eligible for child care assistance under federal law receive help. (1999) | • Only 12 percent of children eligible for child care assistance under federal law receive help. (1999) |
| • 12,652 children were served by Head Start in 2000. | • 761,853 children were served by Head Start in 2000. |
| • A single caregiver in a child care center can care for as many as 4 nine-month-old infants (the maximum recommended number of children this age per caregiver is 4) or for as many as 12 four-year-olds (the maximum recommended number of children this age per caregiver is 10). (2000) | • Thirty-three states (including the District of Columbia) meet recommended levels for the number of nine-month-olds allowed per caregiver in a child care center, and 18 states (including the District of Columbia) meet recommended levels for the number of four-year-olds allowed per caregiver. (2000) |
| • Providers in child care centers are not required to have any early childhood training before serving children. (2000) | • Twenty states require providers in child care centers to have early childhood training before serving children. (2000) |
| • Child care workers earn an average annual income of $14,640. (1999) | • Child care workers earn an average annual income of $15,430. (1999) |
| **SAFE START** | |
| • There were 97 total firearm deaths of children and teens in 1998, including 39 suicides, 46 homicides, 9 accidents, and 3 of unknown intent. There is a state Child Access Prevention (CAP) law and there is not a Trigger Lock law. | • There were 3,761 total firearm deaths of children and teens in 1998, including 1,241 suicides, 2,184 homicides, 262 accidents, and 74 of unknown intent. |
| • Minority youth make up 32 percent of the juvenile population, but 64 percent of youth committed to public juvenile detention centers. (1997) | • The proportion of minorities in the juvenile population is 34 percent, but the proportion of minority juveniles committed to public juvenile detention centers is 67 percent. (1997) |

# VIRGINIA

## Children in the States 2001

| *In Virginia.....* | *In America.....* |
|---|---|
| **8,199 children were victims of abuse and neglect in 1999 (a 42.2 percent decrease since 1990); the child victimization rate was 4.9 per 1,000 children.** | **Nationally, there were 826,162 children who were victims of child abuse and neglect in 1999 (8.55 percent fewer than in 1990); this represented a victimization rate of 11.8 per 1,000 children.** |
| **EDUCATION** | |
| 67 percent of reading classes have more than 20 pupils. (1998) | 78 percent of reading classes have more than 20 pupils. (1998) |
| 70 percent of 4th graders read below the proficient level. (1998) | 71 percent of 4th graders read below the proficient level. (1998) |
| There are 14.2 pupils for every teacher. (1998) | There are 16.5 pupils for every teacher. (1998) |
| 25.6 percent of Science teachers, 23.6 percent of Math teachers, and 16.2 percent of English teachers in the public school system never received a major or minor degree in those subjects. (1993-94) | 21.8 percent of Science teachers, 20.3 percent of Math teachers, and 19.3 percent of English teachers in the public school system never received a major or minor degree in those subjects. (1993-94) |
| The high school completion rate is 87.0 percent. (1997-1999) | The high school completion rate is 85.5 percent. (1997-1999) |
| $6,067 was spent per pupil in the academic year 1997-98. *The state ranks 23rd for total expenditures per pupil.* | New Jersey, the state with the highest rank for expenditures per pupil, spends $9,643. (1997-1998) |
| **FAIR START** | |
| There are 1,664,810 children in Virginia. In 1997, 286,182 of them (17 percent) were poor. The 1997 poverty level was $12,802 a year ($1,067 a month). *The state ranks 25th in the percentage of children in poverty.* | There are 70,199,435 children. In 1997, 14,113,067 (19.9 percent) were poor. |
| Between August 1996 and June 2000, the welfare caseload dropped 55.9 percent from 152,845 to 67,388 persons. | Between August 1996 and June 2000, the welfare caseload dropped 53 percent from 12,241,489 to 5,677,443 persons. |
| 168,992 children received Food Stamps in FY1999, a 35 percent decline from FY1996 to FY1999. | 9,332,299 children received Food Stamps in FY1999, a 29.2 percent decline from FY1996. |
| The maximum monthly cash assistance TANF benefit for a family of three is $354. (January 2000) | The median state's maximum monthly TANF cash benefit for a family of three is $379. |
| There were 128,484 participants in the Supplemental Food Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC) in FY2000. | WIC had 6,963,822 participants in FY2000. |
| 662,869 children participated in the School Lunch Program in FY2000. | 26,680,989 children participated in the School Lunch Program in FY2000. |
| 171,665 children participated in the School Breakfast Program in FY2000. | 7,358,046 children participated in the School Breakfast Program in FY2000. |
| There were 46,073 participants in the Child & Adult Care Food Program in FY2000. | There were 2,587,628 participants in the Child & Adult Care Food Program in FY2000. |
| There were 36,224 children in the Summer Food Program in FY2000. | There were 2,050,899 children in the Summer Food Program in FY2000. |

### AVAILABLE FUNDS IN VIRGINIA

- The total state budget balance for FY2000 was $1,228 million.
- Under the Master Settlement Agreement of 1998, Virginia was scheduled to receive $142 million in tobacco settlement money in 2001.
- As of September 30, 2000, Virginia did not spend $44.8 million of its 1998 federal funds for the Children's Health Insurance Program and had to return $15.9 million which was redistributed to other states.
- The total unobligated (uncommitted) TANF funds for FY1997 through FY2000 is $36.8 million.

# WASHINGTON

## Children in the States 2001

| *In Washington.....* | *In America.....* |
|---|---|
| **HEALTHY START** | |
| 167,000 children have no health insurance (10.3 percent of children under age 19). *The state ranks 14th in the percentage of uninsured children.* (1997-1999 average) | 10.8 million children are uninsured (14.1 percent of children under age 19). (1997-1999 average) |
| 83.0 percent of babies are born to mothers who received early prenatal care. *The state ranks 27th in the percentage of mothers who received early prenatal care.* (1998) | 82.8 percent of babies are born to mothers who received early prenatal care. (1998) |
| 5.7 percent of births are babies of low birthweight. *The state ranks 2nd in low birthweight births.* (1998) | 7.6 percent of births are babies of low birthweight. (1998) |
| There are 5.7 infant deaths per 1,000 live births. *The state ranks 5th in infant mortality.* (1998) | There are 7.2 infant deaths per 1,000 live births. (1998) |
| 74.9 percent of two-year-olds are immunized. *The state ranks 42nd in childhood immunizations for two-year-olds.* (1999) | 78.6 percent of two-year-olds are immunized. (1999) |
| The teen birth rate is 41.7 per 1,000 females ages 15 – 19. (1998) | The teen birth rate is 51.1 per 1,000 females ages 15 - 19. (1998) |
| Medicaid and Healthy Options cover children up to age 19 with family incomes up to 250 percent of the federal poverty level ($44,125 per year for a family of four). | |
| **HEAD START** | |
| 57.0 percent of mothers with children under 6 and 76.1 percent of mothers with children ages 6 – 17 were in the labor force in 1990. | 59.7 percent of mothers with children under 6 and 75 percent of mothers with children ages 6 – 17 were in the labor force in 1990. |
| Child care for a four-year-old in a child care center in an urban area averages $6,604 per year. This is more than the cost of public college tuition in Washington –$3,151 per year, or 48 percent of the cost of care for a four-year-old. The average cost of infant care is even higher –$7,696 per year. (2000) | In 49 of 50 states, child care for a four-year-old in an urban center is more than the cost of public college tuition. Center care for an infant in an urban area is more than the cost of public college tuition in all states. (2000) |
| Only 15 percent of children eligible for child care assistance under federal law receive help. (1999) | Only 12 percent of children eligible for child care assistance under federal law receive help. (1999) |
| 10,287 children were served by Head Start in 2000. | 761,853 children were served by Head Start in 2000. |
| A single caregiver in a child care center can care for as many as 4 nine-month-old infants (the maximum recommended number of children this age per caregiver is 4) or for as many as 10 four-year-olds (the maximum recommended number of children this age per caregiver is 10). (2000) | Thirty-three states (including the District of Columbia) meet recommended levels for the number of nine-month-olds allowed per caregiver in a child care center, and 18 states (including the District of Columbia) meet recommended levels for the number of four-year-olds allowed per caregiver. (2000) |
| Providers in child care centers are required to have early childhood training before serving children. (2000) | Twenty states require providers in child care centers to have early childhood training before serving children. (2000) |
| Providers in family child care homes are required to have early childhood training before serving children. (2000) | Eleven states require family child care providers to have early childhood training before serving children. (2000) |
| Child care workers earn an average annual income of $16,350. (1999) | Child care workers earn an average annual income of $15,430. (1999) |
| **SAFE START** | |
| There were 66 total firearm deaths of children and teens in 1998, including 32 suicides, 28 homicides, 5 accidents, and 1 of unknown intent. There is not a state Child Access Prevention (CAP) law and there is not a Trigger Lock law. | There were 3,761 total firearm deaths of children and teens in 1998, including 1,241 suicides, 2,184 homicides, 262 accidents, and 74 of unknown intent. |
| Minority youth make up 21 percent of the juvenile population, but 41 percent of youth committed to public juvenile detention centers. (1997) | The proportion of minorities in the juvenile population is 34 percent, but the proportion of minority juveniles committed to public juvenile detention centers is 67 percent. (1997) |

# WASHINGTON

## Children in the States 2001

| *In Washington.....* | *In America.....* |
|---|---|
| 8,039 children were victims of abuse and neglect in 1998; the child victimization rate was 5.4 per 1,000 children. | Nationally, there were 826,162 children who were victims of child abuse and neglect in 1999 (8.55 percent fewer than in 1990); this represented a victimization rate of 11.8 per 1,000 children. |
| **EDUCATION** | |
| 82 percent of reading classes have more than 20 pupils. (1998) | 78 percent of reading classes have more than 20 pupils. (1998) |
| 71 percent of 4th graders read below the proficient level. (1998) | 71 percent of 4th graders read below the proficient level. (1998) |
| There are 20.1 pupils for every teacher. (1998) | There are 16.5 pupils for every teacher. (1998) |
| 16.5 percent of Science teachers, 43.6 percent of Math teachers, and 34.1 percent of English teachers in the public school system never received a major or minor degree in those subjects. (1993-94) | 21.8 percent of Science teachers, 20.3 percent of Math teachers, and 19.3 percent of English teachers in the public school system never received a major or minor degree in those subjects. (1993-94) |
| The high school completion rate is 87.0 percent. (1997-1999) | The high school completion rate is 85.5 percent. (1997-1999) |
| $6,040 was spent per pupil in the academic year 1997-98. *The state ranks 24th for total expenditures per pupil.* | New Jersey, the state with the highest rank for expenditures per pupil, spends $9,643. (1997-1998) |
| **FAIR START** | |
| There are 1,486,340 children in Washington. In 1997, 227,904 of them (15.2 percent) were poor. The 1997 poverty level was $12,802 a year ($1,067 a month). *The state ranks 14th in the percentage of children in poverty.* | There are 70,199,435 children. In 1997, 14,113,067 (19.9 percent) were poor. |
| Between August 1996 and June 2000, the welfare caseload dropped 45.6 percent from 268,927 to 146,375 persons. | Between August 1996 and June 2000, the welfare caseload dropped 53 percent from 12,241,489 to 5,677,443 persons. |
| 152,780 children received Food Stamps in FY1999, a 38 percent decline from FY1996 to FY1999. | 9,332,299 children received Food Stamps in FY1999, a 29.2 percent decline from FY1996. |
| The maximum monthly cash assistance TANF benefit for a family of three is $546. (January 2000) | The median state's maximum monthly TANF cash benefit for a family of three is $379. |
| There were 145,862 participants in the Supplemental Food Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC) in FY2000. | WIC had 6,963,822 participants in FY2000. |
| 467,916 children participated in the School Lunch Program in FY2000. | 26,680,989 children participated in the School Lunch Program in FY2000. |
| 112,540 children participated in the School Breakfast Program in FY2000. | 7,358,046 children participated in the School Breakfast Program in FY2000. |
| There were 59,899 participants in the Child & Adult Care Food Program in FY2000. | There were 2,587,628 participants in the Child & Adult Care Food Program in FY2000. |
| There were 30,698 children in the Summer Food Program in FY2000. | There were 2,050,899 children in the Summer Food Program in FY2000. |

### AVAILABLE FUNDS IN WASHINGTON

- The total state budget balance for FY2000 was $1.2 billion.
- Under the Master Settlement Agreement of 1998, Washington was scheduled to receive $142 million in tobacco settlement money in 2001.
- Washington had expanded their existing program prior to the implementation of CHIP. As such, the state had $16.3 million redistributed to other states.
- The total unobligated (uncommitted) TANF funds for FY1997 through FY2000 is $88.0 million.

# WEST VIRGINIA

## Children in the States * 2001

| *In West Virginia…..* | *In America…..* |
|---|---|
| **HEALTHY START** | |
| 54,000 children have no health insurance (12.2 percent of children under age 19). *The state ranks 21st in the percentage of uninsured children.* (1997-1999 average) | 10.8 million children are uninsured (14.1 percent of children under age 19). (1997-1999 average) |
| 83.7 percent of babies are born to mothers who received early prenatal care. *The state ranks 24th in the percentage of mothers who received early prenatal care.* (1998) | 82.8 percent of babies are born to mothers who received early prenatal care. (1998) |
| 8.0 percent of births are babies of low birthweight. *The state ranks 34th in low birthweight births.* (1998) | 7.6 percent of births are babies of low birthweight. (1998) |
| There are 8.0 infant deaths per 1,000 live births. *The state ranks 34th in infant mortality.* (1998) | There are 7.2 infant deaths per 1,000 live births. (1998) |
| 81.0 percent of two-year-olds are immunized. *The state ranks 20th in childhood immunizations for two-year-olds.* (1999) | 78.6 percent of two-year-olds are immunized. (1999) |
| The teen birth rate is 49.2 per 1,000 females ages 15 – 19. (1998) | The teen birth rate is 51.1 per 1,000 females ages 15 - 19. (1998) |
| CHIP covers children ages 18 and under with family incomes up to 200 percent of the federal poverty level ($35,300 per year for a family of four). | |
| **HEAD START** | |
| 48.4 percent of mothers with children under 6 and 59.8 percent of mothers with children ages 6 – 17 were in the labor force in 1990. | 59.7 percent of mothers with children under 6 and 75 percent of mothers with children ages 6 – 17 were in the labor force in 1990. |
| Child care for a four-year-old in a child care center in an urban area averages $4,238 per year. This is more than the cost of public college tuition in West Virginia –$2,337 per year, or 55 percent of the cost of care for a four-year-old. The average cost of infant care is even higher –$5,538 per year. (2000) | In 49 of 50 states, child care for a four-year-old in an urban center is more than the cost of public college tuition. Center care for an infant in an urban area is more than the cost of public college tuition in all states. (2000) |
| Only 25 percent of children eligible for child care assistance under federal law receive help. (1999) | Only 12 percent of children eligible for child care assistance under federal law receive help. (1999) |
| 7,144 children were served by Head Start in 2000. | 761,853 children were served by Head Start in 2000. |
| A single caregiver in a child care center can care for as many as 4 nine-month-old infants (the maximum recommended number of children this age per caregiver is 4) or for as many as 12 four-year-olds (the maximum recommended number of children this age per caregiver is 10). (2000) | Thirty-three states (including the District of Columbia) meet recommended levels for the number of nine-month-olds allowed per caregiver in a child care center, and 18 states (including the District of Columbia) meet recommended levels for the number of four-year-olds allowed per caregiver. (2000) |
| Providers in child care centers are not required to have any early childhood training before serving children. (2000) | Twenty states require providers in child care centers to have early childhood training before serving children. (2000) |
| Providers in family child care homes are not required to have any early childhood training before serving children. (2000) | Eleven states require family child care providers to have early childhood training before serving children. (2000) |
| Child care workers earn an average annual income of $13,400. (1999) | Child care workers earn an average annual income of $15,430. (1999) |
| **SAFE START** | |
| There were 19 total firearm deaths of children and teens in 1998, including 12 suicides, 5 homicides, 1 accident, and 1 of unknown intent. There is not a state Child Access Prevention (CAP) law and there is not a Trigger Lock law. | There were 3,761 total firearm deaths of children and teens in 1998, including 1,241 suicides, 2,184 homicides, 262 accidents, and 74 of unknown intent. |
| Minority youth make up 5 percent of the juvenile population, but 28 percent of youth committed to public juvenile detention centers. (1997) | The proportion of minorities in the juvenile population is 34 percent, but the proportion of minority juveniles committed to public juvenile detention centers is 67 percent. (1997) |

# WEST VIRGINIA

## Children in the States 2001

| *In West Virginia.....* | *In America.....* |
|---|---|
| 8,609 children were victims of abuse and neglect in 1998; the child victimization rate was 21.3 per 1,000 children. | Nationally, there were 826,162 children who were victims of child abuse and neglect in 1999 (8.55 percent fewer than in 1990); this represented a victimization rate of 11.8 per 1,000 children. |
| **EDUCATION** | |
| 58 percent of reading classes have more than 20 pupils. (1998) | 78 percent of reading classes have more than 20 pupils. (1998) |
| 71 percent of 4th graders read below the proficient level. (1998) | 71 percent of 4th graders read below the proficient level. (1998) |
| There are 14.2 pupils for every teacher. (1998) | There are 16.5 pupils for every teacher. (1998) |
| 22.1 percent of Science teachers, 11.3 percent of Math teachers, and 13.6 percent of English teachers in the public school system never received a major or minor degree in those subjects. (1993-94) | 21.8 percent of Science teachers, 20.3 percent of Math teachers, and 19.3 percent of English teachers in the public school system never received a major or minor degree in those subjects. (1993-94) |
| The high school completion rate is 89.2 percent. (1997-1999) | The high school completion rate is 85.5 percent. (1997-1999) |
| $6,323 was spent per pupil in the academic year 1997-98. *The state ranks 17th for total expenditures per pupil.* | New Jersey, the state with the highest rank for expenditures per pupil, spends $9,643. (1997-1998) |
| **FAIR START** | |
| There are 403,481 children in West Virginia. In 1997, 102,253 of them (24.7 percent) were poor. The 1997 poverty level was $12,802 a year ($1,067 a month). *The state ranks 46th in the percentage of children in poverty.* | There are 70,199,435 children. In 1997, 14,113,067 (19.9 percent) were poor. |
| Between August 1996 and June 2000, the welfare caseload dropped 64.6 percent from 89,039 to 31,500 persons. | Between August 1996 and June 2000, the welfare caseload dropped 53 percent from 12,241,489 to 5,677,443 persons. |
| 96,025 children received Food Stamps in FY1999, a 22 percent decline from FY1996 to FY1999. | 9,332,299 children received Food Stamps in FY1999, a 29.2 percent decline from FY1996. |
| The maximum monthly cash assistance TANF benefit for a family of three is $328. (January 2000) | The median state's maximum monthly TANF cash benefit for a family of three is $379. |
| There were 50,893 participants in the Supplemental Food Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC) in FY2000. | WIC had 6,963,822 participants in FY2000. |
| 201,197 children participated in the School Lunch Program in FY2000. | 26,680,989 children participated in the School Lunch Program in FY2000. |
| 85,595 children participated in the School Breakfast Program in FY2000. | 7,358,046 children participated in the School Breakfast Program in FY2000. |
| There were 16,573 participants in the Child & Adult Care Food Program in FY2000. | There were 2,587,628 participants in the Child & Adult Care Food Program in FY2000. |
| There were 16,013 children in the Summer Food Program in FY2000. | There were 2,050,899 children in the Summer Food Program in FY2000. |

### AVAILABLE FUNDS IN WEST VIRGINIA

- The total state budget balance for FY2000 was $221 million.
- Under the Master Settlement Agreement of 1998, West Virginia was scheduled to receive $61 million in tobacco settlement money in 2001.
- As of September 30, 2000, West Virginia did not spend $12.8 million of its 1998 federal funds for the Children's Health Insurance Program and had to return $4.5 million which was redistributed to other states.
- The total unobligated (uncommitted) TANF funds for FY1997 through FY2000 is $135.2 million.

# WISCONSIN

## Children in the States 2001

| *In Wisconsin ...* | *In America* |
|---|---|
| **HEALTHY START** | |
| • 126,000 children have no health insurance (8.7 percent of children under age 19). *The state ranks 7th in the percentage of uninsured children.* (1997-1999 average) | • 10.8 million children are uninsured (14.1 percent of children under age 19). (1997-1999 average) |
| • 84.3 percent of babies are born to mothers who received early prenatal care. *The state ranks 20th in the percentage of mothers who received early prenatal care.* (1998) | • 82.8 percent of babies are born to mothers who received early prenatal care. (1998) |
| • 6.5 percent of births are babies of low birthweight. *The state ranks 11th in low birthweight births.* (1998) | • 7.6 percent of births are babies of low birthweight. (1998) |
| • There are 7.2 infant deaths per 1,000 live births. *The state ranks 22nd in infant mortality.* (1998) | • There are 7.2 infant deaths per 1,000 live births. (1998) |
| • 84.5 percent of two-year-olds are immunized. *The state ranks 8th in childhood immunizations for two-year-olds.* (1999) | • 78.6 percent of two-year-olds are immunized. (1999) |
| • The teen birth rate is 34.8 per 1,000 females ages 15 – 19. (1998) | • The teen birth rate is 51.1 per 1,000 females ages 15 - 19. (1998) |
| • BadgerCare covers children ages 18 and under with family incomes up to 185 percent of the federal poverty level ($32,653 per year for a family of four). Medicaid covers children ages 5 and under with family incomes up to 185 percent of the federal poverty level ($32,653 per year for a family of four) and children ages 6 to 15 with family incomes up to 100 percent of the federal poverty level ($17,650 per year for a family of four). | |
| **HEAD START** | |
| • 66.8 percent of mothers with children under 6 and 81.1 percent of mothers with children ages 6 – 17 were in the labor force in 1990. | • 59.7 percent of mothers with children under 6 and 75 percent of mothers with children ages 6 – 17 were in the labor force in 1990. |
| • Child care for a four-year-old in an urban area averages $6,104 per year. This is more than the cost of public college tuition in Wisconsin –$3,113 per year, or 51 percent of the cost of care for a four-year-old. The average cost of infant care is even higher –$7,526 per year. (2000) | • In 49 of 50 states, child care for a four-year-old in an urban center is more than the cost of public college tuition. Center care for an infant in an urban area is more than the cost of public college tuition in all states. (2000) |
| • Only 7 percent of children eligible for child care assistance under federal law receive help. (1999) | • Only 12 percent of children eligible for child care assistance under federal law receive help. (1999) |
| • 12,953 children were served by Head Start in 2000. | • 761,853 children were served by Head Start in 2000. |
| • A single caregiver in a child care center can care for as many as 4 nine-month-old infants (the maximum recommended number of children this age per caregiver is 4) or for as many as 13 four-year-olds (the maximum recommended number of children this age per caregiver is 10). (2000) | • Thirty-three states (including the District of Columbia) meet recommended levels for the number of nine-month-olds allowed per caregiver in a child care center, and 18 states (including the District of Columbia) meet recommended levels for the number of four-year-olds allowed per caregiver. (2000) |
| • Providers in child care centers are required to have early childhood training before serving children. (2000) | • Twenty states require providers in child care centers to have early childhood training before serving children. (2000) |
| • Providers in family child care homes are required to have early childhood training before serving children. (2000) | • Eleven states require family child care providers to have early childhood training before serving children. (2000) |
| • Child care workers earn an average annual income of $15,290. (1999) | • Child care workers earn an average annual income of $15,430. (1999) |
| **SAFE START** | |
| • There were 53 total firearm deaths of children and teens in 1998, including 18 suicides, 30 homicides, 5 accidents, and 0 of unknown intent. There is a state Child Access Prevention (CAP) law and there is not a Trigger Lock law. | • There were 3,761 total firearm deaths of children and teens in 1998, including 1,241 suicides, 2,184 homicides, 262 accidents, and 74 of unknown intent. |

# WISCONSIN

## Children in the States – 2001

| *In Wisconsin…* | *In America…* |
|---|---|
| Minority youth make up 15 percent of the juvenile population, but 60 percent of youth committed to public juvenile detention centers. (1997) | The proportion of minorities in the juvenile population is 34 percent, but the proportion of minority juveniles committed to public juvenile detention centers is 67 percent. (1997) |
| 9,791 children were victims of abuse and neglect in 1999 (a 30.9 percent decrease since 1990); the child victimization rate was 7.3 per 1,000 children. | Nationally, there were 826,162 children who were victims of child abuse and neglect in 1999 (8.55 percent fewer than in 1990); this represented a victimization rate of 11.8 per 1,000 children. |
| **EDUCATION** | |
| 76 percent of reading classes have more than 20 pupils. (1998) | 78 percent of reading classes have more than 20 pupils. (1998) |
| 66 percent of 4th graders read below the proficient level. (1998) | 71 percent of 4th graders read below the proficient level. (1998) |
| There are 14.4 pupils for every teacher. (1998) | There are 16.5 pupils for every teacher. (1998) |
| 28.9 percent of Science teachers, 17.1 percent of Math teachers, and 22.5 percent of English teachers in the public school system never received a major or minor degree in those subjects. (1993-94) | 21.8 percent of Science teachers, 20.3 percent of Math teachers, and 19.3 percent of English teachers in the public school system never received a major or minor degree in those subjects. (1993-94) |
| The high school completion rate is 90.6 percent. (1997-1999) | The high school completion rate is 85.5 percent. (1997-1999) |
| $7,123 was spent per pupil in the academic year 1997-98. *The state ranks 10th for total expenditures per pupil.* | New Jersey, the state with the highest rank for expenditures per pupil, spends $9,643. (1997-1998) |
| **FAIR START** | |
| There are 1,348,268 children in Wisconsin. In 1997, 196,327 of them (14.3 percent) were poor. The 1997 poverty level was $12,802 a year ($1,067 a month). *The state ranks 7th in the percentage of children in poverty.* | There are 70,199,435 children. In 1997, 14,113,067 (19.9 percent) were poor. |
| Between August 1996 and June 2000, the welfare caseload dropped 74.9 percent from 148,888 to 37,381 persons. | Between August 1996 and June 2000, the welfare caseload dropped 53 percent from 12,241,489 to 5,677,443 persons. |
| 96,597 children received Food Stamps in FY1999, a 39 percent decline from FY1996 to FY1999. | 9,332,299 children received Food Stamps in FY1999, a 29.2 percent decline from FY1996. |
| The maximum monthly cash assistance TANF benefit for a family of three is $628. (January 2000) | The median state's maximum monthly TANF cash benefit for a family of three is $379. |
| There were 100,427 participants in the Supplemental Food Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC) in FY2000. | WIC had 6,963,822 participants in FY2000. |
| 532,216 children participated in the School Lunch Program in FY2000. | 26,680,989 children participated in the School Lunch Program in FY2000. |
| 54,696 children participated in the School Breakfast Program in FY2000. | 7,358,046 children participated in the School Breakfast Program in FY2000. |
| There were 57,800 participants in the Child & Adult Care Food Program in FY2000. | There were 2,587,628 participants in the Child & Adult Care Food Program in FY2000. |
| There were 28,758 children in the Summer Food Program in FY2000. | There were 2,050,899 children in the Summer Food Program in FY2000. |

### AVAILABLE FUNDS IN WISCONSIN

- The total state budget balance for FY2000 was $836 million.
- Under the Master Settlement Agreement of 1998, Wisconsin was scheduled to receive $144 million in tobacco settlement money in 2001.
- As of September 30, 2000, West Virginia did not spend $17.2 million of its 1998 federal funds for the Children's Health Insurance Program and had to return $6.1 million, which was redistributed to other states.
- The total unobligated (uncommitted) TANF funds for FY1997 through FY2000 is $40.5 million.

# WYOMING

## Children in the States 2001

| *In Wyoming.....* | *In America.....* |
|---|---|
| **HEALTHY START** | |
| • 22,000 children have no health insurance (15.3 percent of children under age 19). *The state ranks 36th in the percentage of uninsured children.* (1997-1999 average) | • 10.8 million children are uninsured (14.1 percent of children under age 19). (1997-1999 average) |
| • 81.3 percent of babies are born to mothers who received early prenatal care. *The state ranks 39th in the percentage of mothers who received early prenatal care.* (1998) | • 82.8 percent of babies are born to mothers who received early prenatal care. (1998) |
| • 8.9 percent of births are babies of low birthweight. *The state ranks 44th in low birthweight births.* (1998) | • 7.6 percent of births are babies of low birthweight. (1998) |
| • There are 7.2 infant deaths per 1,000 live births. *The state ranks 22nd in infant mortality.* (1998) | • There are 7.2 infant deaths per 1,000 live births. (1998) |
| • 82.8 percent of two-year-olds are immunized. *The state ranks 12th in childhood immunizations for two-year-olds.* (1999) | • 78.6 percent of two-year-olds are immunized. (1999) |
| • The teen birth rate is 47.8 per 1,000 females ages 15 – 19. (1998) | • The teen birth rate is 51.1 per 1,000 females ages 15 - 19. (1998) |
| • Medicaid and KidCare cover children ages 5 and under with family incomes up to 133 percent of the federal poverty level ($23,475 per year for a family of four). KidCare covers children ages 18 and under with family incomes up to 133 percent of the federal poverty level ($23,475 per year for a family of four). | |
| **HEAD START** | |
| • 60.7 percent of mothers with children under 6 and 77.2 percent of mothers with children ages 6 – 17 were in the labor force in 1990. | • 59.7 percent of mothers with children under 6 and 75 percent of mothers with children ages 6 – 17 were in the labor force in 1990. |
| • Child care for a four-year-old in a child care center in an urban area averages $4,056 per year. This is more than the cost of public college tuition in Wyoming –$2,330 per year, or 57 percent of the cost of care for a four-year-old. The average cost of infant care is even higher –$4,160 per year. (2000) | • In 49 of 50 states, child care for a four-year-old in an urban center is more than the cost of public college tuition. Center care for an infant in an urban area is more than the cost of public college tuition in all states. (2000) |
| • Only 11 percent of children eligible for child care assistance under federal law receive help. (1999) | • Only 12 percent of children eligible for child care assistance under federal law receive help. (1999) |
| • 1,468 children were served by Head Start in 2000. | • 761,853 children were served by Head Start in 2000. |
| • A single caregiver in a child care center can care for as many as 5 nine-month-old infants (the maximum recommended number of children this age per caregiver is 4) or for as many as 15 four-year-olds (the maximum recommended number of children this age per caregiver is 10). (2000) | • Thirty-three states (including the District of Columbia) meet recommended levels for the number of nine-month-olds allowed per caregiver in a child care center, and 18 states (including the District of Columbia) meet recommended levels for the number of four-year-olds allowed per caregiver. (2000) |
| • Providers in child care centers are not required to have any early childhood training before serving children. (2000) | • Twenty states require providers in child care centers to have early childhood training before serving children. (2000) |
| • Providers in family child care homes are not required to have any early childhood training before serving children. (2000) | • Eleven states require family child care providers to have early childhood training before serving children. (2000) |
| • Child care workers earn an average annual income of $13,200. (1999) | • Child care workers earn an average annual income of $15,430. (1999) |
| **SAFE START** | |
| • There were 9 total firearm deaths of children and teens in 1998, including 6 suicides, 1 homicide, 1 accident, and 1 of unknown intent. There is not a state Child Access Prevention (CAP) law and there is not a Trigger Lock law. | • There were 3,761 total firearm deaths of children and teens in 1998, including 1,241 suicides, 2,184 homicides, 262 accidents, and 74 of unknown intent. |

# WYOMING

## Children in the States 2001

| *In Wyoming...* | *In America...* |
|---|---|
| **Minority youth make up 12 percent of the juvenile population, but 27 percent of youth committed to public juvenile detention centers. (1997)** | **The proportion of minorities in the juvenile population is 34 percent, but the proportion of minority juveniles committed to public juvenile detention centers is 67 percent. (1997)** |
| 1,221 children were victims of abuse and neglect in 1999 (a 50.7 percent decrease since 1990); the child victimization rate was 9.6 per 1,000 children. | Nationally, there were 826,162 children who were victims of child abuse and neglect in 1999 (8.55 percent fewer than in 1990); this represented a victimization rate of 11.8 per 1,000 children. |
| **EDUCATION** | |
| 56 percent of reading classes have more than 20 pupils. (1998) | 78 percent of reading classes have more than 20 pupils. (1998) |
| 70 percent of 4th graders read below the proficient level. (1998) | 71 percent of 4th graders read below the proficient level. (1998) |
| There are 14.2 pupils for every teacher. (1998) | There are 16.5 pupils for every teacher. (1998) |
| 17.0 percent of Science teachers, 11.8 percent of Math teachers, and 18.7 percent of English teachers in the public school system never received a major or minor degree in those subjects. (1993-94) | 21.8 percent of Science teachers, 20.3 percent of Math teachers, and 19.3 percent of English teachers in the public school system never received a major or minor degree in those subjects. (1993-94) |
| The high school completion rate is 87.8 percent. (1997-1999) | The high school completion rate is 85.5 percent. (1997-1999) |
| $6,218 was spent per pupil in the academic year 1997-98. *The state ranks 20th for total expenditures per pupil.* | New Jersey, the state with the highest rank for expenditures per pupil, spends $9,643. (1997-1998) |
| **FAIR START** | |
| There are 126,807 children in Wyoming. In 1997, 20,080 of them (15.3 percent) were poor. The 1997 poverty level was $12,802 a year ($1,067 a month). *The state ranks 15th in the percentage of children in poverty.* | There are 70,199,435 children. In 1997, 14,113,067 (19.9 percent) were poor. |
| Between August 1996 and June 2000, the welfare caseload dropped 90.3 percent from 11,398 to 1,103 persons. | Between August 1996 and June 2000, the welfare caseload dropped 53 percent from 12,241,489 to 5,677,443 persons. |
| 12,554 children received Food Stamps in FY1999, a 27 percent decline from FY1996 to FY1999. | 9,332,299 children received Food Stamps in FY1999, a 29.2 percent decline from FY1996. |
| The maximum monthly cash assistance TANF benefit for a family of three is $340. (January 2000) | The median state's maximum monthly TANF cash benefit for a family of three is $379. |
| There were 10,907 participants in the Supplemental Food Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC) in FY2000. | WIC had 6,963,822 participants in FY2000. |
| 51,623 children participated in the School Lunch Program in FY2000. | 26,680,989 children participated in the School Lunch Program in FY2000. |
| 8,332 children participated in the School Breakfast Program in FY2000. | 7,358,046 children participated in the School Breakfast Program in FY2000. |
| There were 7,826 participants in the Child & Adult Care Food Program in FY2000. | There were 2,587,628 participants in the Child & Adult Care Food Program in FY2000. |
| There were 590 children in the Summer Food Program in FY2000. | There were 2,050,899 children in the Summer Food Program in FY2000. |

## AVAILABLE FUNDS IN WYOMING

- The total state budget balance for FY2000 was $95 million.
- Under the Master Settlement Agreement of 1998, Wyoming was scheduled to receive $17 million in tobacco settlement money in 2001.
- As of September 30, 2000, Wyoming did not spend $6.7 million of its 1998 federal funds for the Children's Health Insurance Program and had to return $2.4 million which was redistributed to other states.
- The total unobligated (uncommitted) TANF funds for FY1997 through FY2000 is $36.5 million.

# Children Under Age 19 Lacking Health Insurance Throughout the Year 1997-1999

***Alphabetically***

| State | Estimated Number | Percentage | Rank |
|---|---|---|---|
| Alabama | 177,000 | 15.0 % | 34 |
| Alaska | 32,000 | 15.2 | 35 |
| Arizona | 367,000 | 25.4 | 51 |
| Arkansas | 144,000 | 19.9 | 46 |
| California | 1,896,000 | 19.4 | 45 |
| Colorado | 166,000 | 14.3 | 31 |
| Connecticut | 93,000 | 10.6 | 17 |
| Delaware | 26,000 | 13.2 | 27 |
| District of Columbia | 18,000 | 16.5 | 38 |
| Florida | 732,000 | 18.8 | 41 |
| Georgia | 365,000 | 16.2 | 37 |
| Hawaii | 28,000 | 8.8 | 9 |
| Idaho | 74,000 | 19.1 | 42 |
| Illinois | 435,000 | 12.7 | 24 |
| Indiana | 202,000 | 12.3 | 22 |
| Iowa | 68,000 | 8.8 | 9 |
| Kansas | 77,000 | 10.3 | 14 |
| Kentucky | 147,000 | 13.8 | 29 |
| Louisiana | 290,000 | 21.9 | 47 |
| Maine | 34,000 | 10.8 | 18 |
| Maryland | 186,000 | 13.0 | 26 |
| Massachusetts | 136,000 | 8.7 | 7 |
| Michigan | 270,000 | 9.8 | 13 |
| Minnesota | 113,000 | 8.3 | 4 |
| Mississippi | 152,000 | 18.2 | 40 |
| Missouri | 141,000 | 9.4 | 11 |
| Montana | 48,000 | 19.3 | 44 |
| Nebraska | 39,000 | 8.1 | 3 |
| Nevada | 116,000 | 22.0 | 49 |
| New Hampshire | 28,000 | 8.6 | 6 |
| New Jersey | 285,000 | 13.3 | 28 |
| New Mexico | 119,000 | 21.9 | 47 |
| New York | 672,000 | 14.0 | 30 |
| North Carolina | 312,000 | 14.8 | 33 |
| North Dakota | 26,000 | 14.7 | 32 |
| Ohio | 297,000 | 9.7 | 12 |
| Oklahoma | 186,000 | 19.2 | 43 |
| Oregon | 111,000 | 12.3 | 22 |
| Pennsylvania | 257,000 | 8.4 | 5 |
| Rhode Island | 19,000 | 7.5 | 2 |
| South Carolina | 189,000 | 17.9 | 39 |
| South Dakota | 25,000 | 11.5 | 19 |
| Tennessee | 154,000 | 10.5 | 16 |
| Texas | 1,582,000 | 25.2 | 50 |
| Utah | 91,000 | 11.9 | 20 |
| Vermont | 11,000 | 7.2 | 1 |
| Virginia | 234,000 | 12.8 | 25 |
| Washington | 167,000 | 10.3 | 14 |
| West Virginia | 54,000 | 12.2 | 21 |
| Wisconsin | 126,000 | 8.7 | 7 |
| Wyoming | 22,000 | 15.3 | 36 |
| **United States** | **10.8 million** | **14.1** | |

***Best to Worst***

| State | Estimated Number | Percentage | Rank |
|---|---|---|---|
| Vermont | 11,000 | 7.2 % | 1 |
| Rhode Island | 19,000 | 7.5 | 2 |
| Nebraska | 39,000 | 8.1 | 3 |
| Minnesota | 113,000 | 8.3 | 4 |
| Pennsylvania | 257,000 | 8.4 | 5 |
| New Hampshire | 28,000 | 8.6 | 6 |
| Massachusetts | 136,000 | 8.7 | 7 |
| Wisconsin | 126,000 | 8.7 | 7 |
| Hawaii | 28,000 | 8.8 | 9 |
| Iowa | 68,000 | 8.8 | 9 |
| Missouri | 141,000 | 9.4 | 11 |
| Ohio | 297,000 | 9.7 | 12 |
| Michigan | 270,000 | 9.8 | 13 |
| Kansas | 77,000 | 10.3 | 14 |
| Washington | 167,000 | 10.3 | 14 |
| Tennessee | 154,000 | 10.5 | 16 |
| Connecticut | 93,000 | 10.6 | 17 |
| Maine | 34,000 | 10.8 | 18 |
| South Dakota | 25,000 | 11.5 | 19 |
| Utah | 91,000 | 11.9 | 20 |
| West Virginia | 54,000 | 12.2 | 21 |
| Indiana | 202,000 | 12.3 | 22 |
| Oregon | 111,000 | 12.3 | 22 |
| Illinois | 435,000 | 12.7 | 24 |
| Virginia | 234,000 | 12.8 | 25 |
| Maryland | 186,000 | 13.0 | 26 |
| Delaware | 26,000 | 13.2 | 27 |
| New Jersey | 285,000 | 13.3 | 28 |
| Kentucky | 147,000 | 13.8 | 29 |
| New York | 672,000 | 14.0 | 30 |
| Colorado | 166,000 | 14.3 | 31 |
| North Dakota | 26,000 | 14.7 | 32 |
| North Carolina | 312,000 | 14.8 | 33 |
| Alabama | 177,000 | 15.0 | 34 |
| Alaska | 32,000 | 15.2 | 35 |
| Wyoming | 22,000 | 15.3 | 36 |
| Georgia | 365,000 | 16.2 | 37 |
| District of Columbia | 18,000 | 16.5 | 38 |
| South Carolina | 189,000 | 17.9 | 39 |
| Mississippi | 152,000 | 18.2 | 40 |
| Florida | 732,000 | 18.8 | 41 |
| Idaho | 74,000 | 19.1 | 42 |
| Oklahoma | 186,000 | 19.2 | 43 |
| Montana | 48,000 | 19.3 | 44 |
| California | 1,896,000 | 19.4 | 45 |
| Arkansas | 144,000 | 19.9 | 46 |
| Louisiana | 290,000 | 21.9 | 47 |
| New Mexico | 119,000 | 21.9 | 47 |
| Nevada | 116,000 | 22.0 | 49 |
| Texas | 1,582,000 | 25.2 | 50 |
| Arizona | 367,000 | 25.4 | 51 |
| **United States** | **10.8 million** | **14.1** | |

## Incidence of Early Prenatal Care, 1998

### *Alphabetically*

| State | Percentage | Rank |
|---|---|---|
| Alabama | 82.4 % | 30 |
| Alaska | 81.4 | 37 |
| Arizona | 75.1 | 48 |
| Arkansas | 77.8 | 47 |
| California | 82.4 | 30 |
| Colorado | 82.2 | 33 |
| Connecticut | 88.0 | 5 |
| Delaware | 83.4 | 26 |
| District of Columbia | 72.0 | 50 |
| Florida | 83.6 | 25 |
| Georgia | 86.4 | 9 |
| Hawaii | 85.4 | 15 |
| Idaho | 78.7 | 45 |
| Illinois | 82.7 | 28 |
| Indiana | 79.9 | 43 |
| Iowa | 87.3 | 8 |
| Kansas | 85.8 | 12 |
| Kentucky | 86.4 | 9 |
| Louisiana | 82.2 | 33 |
| Maine | 88.9 | 4 |
| Maryland | 87.8 | 6 |
| Massachusetts | 89.5 | 3 |
| Michigan | 84.3 | 20 |
| Minnesota | 84.5 | 18 |
| Mississippi | 80.6 | 41 |
| Missouri | 86.1 | 11 |
| Montana | 82.3 | 32 |
| Nebraska | 83.9 | 23 |
| Nevada | 74.6 | 49 |
| New Hampshire | 89.7 | 1 |
| New Jersey | 81.6 | 36 |
| New Mexico | 67.6 | 51 |
| New York | 81.2 | 40 |
| North Carolina | 84.5 | 18 |
| North Dakota | 85.6 | 13 |
| Ohio | 85.5 | 14 |
| Oklahoma | 78.6 | 46 |
| Oregon | 80.2 | 42 |
| Pennsylvania | 84.8 | 17 |
| Rhode Island | 89.7 | 1 |
| South Carolina | 81.4 | 37 |
| South Dakota | 82.7 | 28 |
| Tennessee | 84.1 | 22 |
| Texas | 79.3 | 44 |
| Utah | 82.1 | 35 |
| Vermont | 87.4 | 7 |
| Virginia | 85.2 | 16 |
| Washington | 83.0 | 27 |
| West Virginia | 83.7 | 24 |
| Wisconsin | 84.3 | 20 |
| Wyoming | 81.3 | 39 |
| **United States** | 82.8 | |

### *Best to Worst*

| State | Percentage | Rank |
|---|---|---|
| New Hampshire | 89.7 % | 1 |
| Rhode Island | 89.7 | 1 |
| Massachusetts | 89.5 | 3 |
| Maine | 88.9 | 4 |
| Connecticut | 88.0 | 5 |
| Maryland | 87.8 | 6 |
| Vermont | 87.4 | 7 |
| Iowa | 87.3 | 8 |
| Georgia | 86.4 | 9 |
| Kentucky | 86.4 | 9 |
| Missouri | 86.1 | 11 |
| Kansas | 85.8 | 12 |
| North Dakota | 85.6 | 13 |
| Ohio | 85.5 | 14 |
| Hawaii | 85.4 | 15 |
| Virginia | 85.2 | 16 |
| Pennsylvania | 84.8 | 17 |
| Minnesota | 84.5 | 18 |
| North Carolina | 84.5 | 18 |
| Michigan | 84.3 | 20 |
| Wisconsin | 84.3 | 20 |
| Tennessee | 84.1 | 22 |
| Nebraska | 83.9 | 23 |
| West Virginia | 83.7 | 24 |
| Florida | 83.6 | 25 |
| Delaware | 83.4 | 26 |
| Washington | 83.0 | 27 |
| Illinois | 82.7 | 28 |
| South Dakota | 82.7 | 28 |
| Alabama | 82.4 | 30 |
| California | 82.4 | 30 |
| Montana | 82.3 | 32 |
| Colorado | 82.2 | 33 |
| Louisiana | 82.2 | 33 |
| Utah | 82.1 | 35 |
| New Jersey | 81.6 | 36 |
| Alaska | 81.4 | 37 |
| South Carolina | 81.4 | 37 |
| Wyoming | 81.3 | 39 |
| New York | 81.2 | 40 |
| Mississippi | 80.6 | 41 |
| Oregon | 80.2 | 42 |
| Indiana | 79.9 | 43 |
| Texas | 79.3 | 44 |
| Idaho | 78.7 | 45 |
| Oklahoma | 78.6 | 46 |
| Arkansas | 77.8 | 47 |
| Arizona | 75.1 | 48 |
| Nevada | 74.6 | 49 |
| District of Columbia | 72.0 | 50 |
| New Mexico | 67.6 | 51 |
| **United States** | 82.8 | |

## Immunization Status Among 2-Year-Olds, 1999

### *Alphabetically*

| State | Percentage | Rank |
|---|---|---|
| Alabama | 78.4 % | 31 |
| Alaska | 80.1 | 28 |
| Arizona | 72.4 | 48 |
| Arkansas | 77.1 | 37 |
| California | 75.3 | 40 |
| Colorado | 75.8 | 39 |
| Connecticut | 85.9 | 5 |
| Delaware | 78.2 | 32 |
| District of Columbia | 77.5 | 35 |
| Florida | 80.3 | 25 |
| Georgia | 81.9 | 14 |
| Hawaii | 81.6 | 19 |
| Idaho | 69.4 | 51 |
| Illinois | 77.4 | 36 |
| Indiana | 74.3 | 44 |
| Iowa | 83.4 | 10 |
| Kansas | 78.9 | 30 |
| Kentucky | 87.6 | 2 |
| Louisiana | 76.8 | 38 |
| Maine | 82.9 | 11 |
| Maryland | 79.4 | 29 |
| Massachusetts | 85.2 | 6 |
| Michigan | 74.4 | 43 |
| Minnesota | 85.2 | 6 |
| Mississippi | 81.7 | 17 |
| Missouri | 75.0 | 41 |
| Montana | 82.5 | 13 |
| Nebraska | 81.8 | 15 |
| Nevada | 73.1 | 45 |
| New Hampshire | 84.5 | 8 |
| New Jersey | 80.8 | 22 |
| New Mexico | 73.0 | 46 |
| New York | 81.0 | 20 |
| North Carolina | 81.8 | 15 |
| North Dakota | 80.4 | 24 |
| Ohio | 78.1 | 33 |
| Oklahoma | 72.9 | 47 |
| Oregon | 72.3 | 50 |
| Pennsylvania | 86.0 | 4 |
| Rhode Island | 87.4 | 3 |
| South Carolina | 80.6 | 23 |
| South Dakota | 81.7 | 17 |
| Tennessee | 77.7 | 34 |
| Texas | 72.4 | 48 |
| Utah | 80.2 | 27 |
| Vermont | 90.5 | 1 |
| Virginia | 80.3 | 25 |
| Washington | 74.9 | 42 |
| West Virginia | 81.0 | 20 |
| Wisconsin | 84.5 | 8 |
| Wyoming | 82.8 | 12 |
| **United States** | **78.4** | |

### *Best to Worst*

| State | Percentage | Rank |
|---|---|---|
| Vermont | 90.5 % | 1 |
| Kentucky | 87.6 | 2 |
| Rhode Island | 87.4 | 3 |
| Pennsylvania | 86.0 | 4 |
| Connecticut | 85.9 | 5 |
| Massachusetts | 85.2 | 6 |
| Minnesota | 85.2 | 6 |
| New Hampshire | 84.5 | 8 |
| Wisconsin | 84.5 | 8 |
| Iowa | 83.4 | 10 |
| Maine | 82.9 | 11 |
| Wyoming | 82.8 | 12 |
| Montana | 82.5 | 13 |
| Georgia | 81.9 | 14 |
| Nebraska | 81.8 | 15 |
| North Carolina | 81.8 | 15 |
| Mississippi | 81.7 | 17 |
| South Dakota | 81.7 | 17 |
| Hawaii | 81.6 | 19 |
| New York | 81.0 | 20 |
| West Virginia | 81.0 | 20 |
| New Jersey | 80.8 | 22 |
| South Carolina | 80.6 | 23 |
| North Dakota | 80.4 | 24 |
| Florida | 80.3 | 25 |
| Virginia | 80.3 | 25 |
| Utah | 80.2 | 27 |
| Alaska | 80.1 | 28 |
| Maryland | 79.4 | 29 |
| Kansas | 78.9 | 30 |
| Alabama | 78.4 | 31 |
| Delaware | 78.2 | 32 |
| Ohio | 78.1 | 33 |
| Tennessee | 77.7 | 34 |
| District of Columbia | 77.5 | 35 |
| Illinois | 77.4 | 36 |
| Arkansas | 77.1 | 37 |
| Louisiana | 76.8 | 38 |
| Colorado | 75.8 | 39 |
| California | 75.3 | 40 |
| Missouri | 75.0 | 41 |
| Washington | 74.9 | 42 |
| Michigan | 74.4 | 43 |
| Indiana | 74.3 | 44 |
| Nevada | 73.1 | 45 |
| New Mexico | 73.0 | 46 |
| Oklahoma | 72.9 | 47 |
| Arizona | 72.4 | 48 |
| Texas | 72.4 | 48 |
| Oregon | 72.3 | 50 |
| Idaho | 69.4 | 51 |
| **United States** | **78.4** | |

## Infant Mortality, 1998

### *Alphabetically*

| State | Number | Rate per 1,000 births | Rank |
|---|---|---|---|
| Alabama | 633 | 10.2 | 50 |
| Alaska | 59 | 5.9 | 7 |
| Arizona | 590 | 7.5 | 29 |
| Arkansas | 329 | 8.9 | 43 |
| California | 3,007 | 5.8 | 6 |
| Colorado | 399 | 6.7 | 14 |
| Connecticut | 307 | 7.0 | 16 |
| Delaware | 102 | 9.6 | 47 |
| District of Columbia | 96 | 12.5 | 51 |
| Florida | 1,417 | 7.2 | 22 |
| Georgia | 1,035 | 8.5 | 39 |
| Hawaii | 121 | 6.9 | 15 |
| Idaho | 140 | 7.2 | 22 |
| Illinois | 1,539 | 8.4 | 38 |
| Indiana | 649 | 7.6 | 31 |
| Iowa | 246 | 6.6 | 13 |
| Kansas | 270 | 7.0 | 16 |
| Kentucky | 409 | 7.5 | 29 |
| Louisiana | 609 | 9.1 | 44 |
| Maine | 87 | 6.3 | 9 |
| Maryland | 616 | 8.6 | 41 |
| Massachusetts | 416 | 5.1 | 2 |
| Michigan | 1,098 | 8.2 | 36 |
| Minnesota | 386 | 5.9 | 7 |
| Mississippi | 435 | 10.1 | 49 |
| Missouri | 577 | 7.7 | 32 |
| Montana | 80 | 7.4 | 28 |
| Nebraska | 172 | 7.3 | 27 |
| Nevada | 200 | 7.0 | 16 |
| New Hampshire | 63 | 4.4 | 1 |
| New Jersey | 734 | 6.4 | 11 |
| New Mexico | 197 | 7.2 | 22 |
| New York | 1,623 | 6.3 | 9 |
| North Carolina | 1,038 | 9.3 | 46 |
| North Dakota | 68 | 8.6 | 41 |
| Ohio | 1,221 | 8.0 | 34 |
| Oklahoma | 420 | 8.5 | 39 |
| Oregon | 245 | 5.4 | 3 |
| Pennsylvania | 1,043 | 7.1 | 21 |
| Rhode Island | 88 | 7.0 | 16 |
| South Carolina | 515 | 9.6 | 47 |
| South Dakota | 94 | 9.1 | 44 |
| Tennessee | 635 | 8.2 | 36 |
| Texas | 2,185 | 6.4 | 11 |
| Utah | 255 | 5.6 | 4 |
| Vermont | 46 | 7.0 | 16 |
| Virginia | 722 | 7.7 | 32 |
| Washington | 455 | 5.7 | 5 |
| West Virginia | 166 | 8.0 | 34 |
| Wisconsin | 489 | 7.2 | 22 |
| Wyoming | 45 | 7.2 | 22 |
| **United States** | **28,371** | **7.2** | |

### *Best to Worst*

| State | Number | Rate per 1,000 births | Rank |
|---|---|---|---|
| New Hampshire | 63 | 4.4 | 1 |
| Massachusetts | 416 | 5.1 | 2 |
| Oregon | 245 | 5.4 | 3 |
| Utah | 255 | 5.6 | 4 |
| Washington | 455 | 5.7 | 5 |
| California | 3,007 | 5.8 | 6 |
| Alaska | 59 | 5.9 | 7 |
| Minnesota | 386 | 5.9 | 7 |
| Maine | 87 | 6.3 | 9 |
| New York | 1,623 | 6.3 | 9 |
| New Jersey | 734 | 6.4 | 11 |
| Texas | 2,185 | 6.4 | 11 |
| Iowa | 246 | 6.6 | 13 |
| Colorado | 399 | 6.7 | 14 |
| Hawaii | 121 | 6.9 | 15 |
| Connecticut | 307 | 7.0 | 16 |
| Kansas | 270 | 7.0 | 16 |
| Nevada | 200 | 7.0 | 16 |
| Rhode Island | 88 | 7.0 | 16 |
| Vermont | 46 | 7.0 | 16 |
| Pennsylvania | 1,043 | 7.1 | 21 |
| Florida | 1,417 | 7.2 | 22 |
| Idaho | 140 | 7.2 | 22 |
| New Mexico | 197 | 7.2 | 22 |
| Wisconsin | 489 | 7.2 | 22 |
| Wyoming | 45 | 7.2 | 22 |
| Nebraska | 172 | 7.3 | 27 |
| Montana | 80 | 7.4 | 28 |
| Arizona | 590 | 7.5 | 29 |
| Kentucky | 409 | 7.5 | 29 |
| Indiana | 649 | 7.6 | 31 |
| Missouri | 577 | 7.7 | 32 |
| Virginia | 722 | 7.7 | 32 |
| Ohio | 1,221 | 8.0 | 34 |
| West Virginia | 166 | 8.0 | 34 |
| Michigan | 1,098 | 8.2 | 36 |
| Tennessee | 635 | 8.2 | 36 |
| Illinois | 1,539 | 8.4 | 38 |
| Georgia | 1,035 | 8.5 | 39 |
| Oklahoma | 420 | 8.5 | 39 |
| Maryland | 616 | 8.6 | 41 |
| North Dakota | 68 | 8.6 | 41 |
| Arkansas | 329 | 8.9 | 43 |
| Louisiana | 609 | 9.1 | 44 |
| South Dakota | 94 | 9.1 | 44 |
| North Carolina | 1,038 | 9.3 | 46 |
| Delaware | 102 | 9.6 | 47 |
| South Carolina | 515 | 9.6 | 47 |
| Mississippi | 435 | 10.1 | 49 |
| Alabama | 633 | 10.2 | 50 |
| District of Columbia | 96 | 12.5 | 51 |
| **United States** | **28,371** | **7.2** | |

## Incidence of Low Birthweight, 1998

### *Alphabetically*

| State | Percentage | Rank |
|---|---|---|
| Alabama | 9.3 % | 47 |
| Alaska | 6.0 | 7 |
| Arizona | 6.8 | 16 |
| Arkansas | 8.9 | 44 |
| California | 6.2 | 9 |
| Colorado | 8.6 | 41 |
| Connecticut | 7.8 | 28 |
| Delaware | 8.4 | 39 |
| District of Columbia | 13.1 | 51 |
| Florida | 8.1 | 37 |
| Georgia | 8.5 | 40 |
| Hawaii | 7.5 | 22 |
| Idaho | 6.0 | 7 |
| Illinois | 8.0 | 34 |
| Indiana | 7.9 | 32 |
| Iowa | 6.4 | 10 |
| Kansas | 7.0 | 18 |
| Kentucky | 8.1 | 37 |
| Louisiana | 10.1 | 49 |
| Maine | 5.8 | 4 |
| Maryland | 8.7 | 42 |
| Massachusetts | 6.9 | 17 |
| Michigan | 7.8 | 28 |
| Minnesota | 5.8 | 4 |
| Mississippi | 10.1 | 49 |
| Missouri | 7.8 | 28 |
| Montana | 7.0 | 18 |
| Nebraska | 6.5 | 11 |
| Nevada | 7.6 | 23 |
| New Hampshire | 5.7 | 2 |
| New Jersey | 8.0 | 34 |
| New Mexico | 7.6 | 23 |
| New York | 7.8 | 28 |
| North Carolina | 8.8 | 43 |
| North Dakota | 6.5 | 11 |
| Ohio | 7.7 | 27 |
| Oklahoma | 7.2 | 20 |
| Oregon | 5.4 | 1 |
| Pennsylvania | 7.6 | 23 |
| Rhode Island | 7.6 | 23 |
| South Carolina | 9.5 | 48 |
| South Dakota | 5.8 | 4 |
| Tennessee | 9.1 | 46 |
| Texas | 7.4 | 21 |
| Utah | 6.7 | 15 |
| Vermont | 6.5 | 11 |
| Virginia | 7.9 | 32 |
| Washington | 5.7 | 2 |
| West Virginia | 8.0 | 34 |
| Wisconsin | 6.5 | 11 |
| Wyoming | 8.9 | 44 |
| **United States** | **7.6** | |

### *Best to Worst*

| State | Percentage | Rank |
|---|---|---|
| Oregon | 5.4 % | 1 |
| New Hampshire | 5.7 | 2 |
| Washington | 5.7 | 2 |
| Maine | 5.8 | 4 |
| Minnesota | 5.8 | 4 |
| South Dakota | 5.8 | 4 |
| Alaska | 6.0 | 7 |
| Idaho | 6.0 | 7 |
| California | 6.2 | 9 |
| Iowa | 6.4 | 10 |
| Nebraska | 6.5 | 11 |
| North Dakota | 6.5 | 11 |
| Vermont | 6.5 | 11 |
| Wisconsin | 6.5 | 11 |
| Utah | 6.7 | 15 |
| Arizona | 6.8 | 16 |
| Massachusetts | 6.9 | 17 |
| Kansas | 7.0 | 18 |
| Montana | 7.0 | 18 |
| Oklahoma | 7.2 | 20 |
| Texas | 7.4 | 21 |
| Hawaii | 7.5 | 22 |
| Nevada | 7.6 | 23 |
| New Mexico | 7.6 | 23 |
| Pennsylvania | 7.6 | 23 |
| Rhode Island | 7.6 | 23 |
| Ohio | 7.7 | 27 |
| Connecticut | 7.8 | 28 |
| Michigan | 7.8 | 28 |
| Missouri | 7.8 | 28 |
| New York | 7.8 | 28 |
| Indiana | 7.9 | 32 |
| Virginia | 7.9 | 32 |
| Illinois | 8.0 | 34 |
| New Jersey | 8.0 | 34 |
| West Virginia | 8.0 | 34 |
| Florida | 8.1 | 37 |
| Kentucky | 8.1 | 37 |
| Delaware | 8.4 | 39 |
| Georgia | 8.5 | 40 |
| Colorado | 8.6 | 41 |
| Maryland | 8.7 | 42 |
| North Carolina | 8.8 | 43 |
| Arkansas | 8.9 | 44 |
| Wyoming | 8.9 | 44 |
| Tennessee | 9.1 | 46 |
| Alabama | 9.3 | 47 |
| South Carolina | 9.5 | 48 |
| Louisiana | 10.1 | 49 |
| Mississippi | 10.1 | 49 |
| District of Columbia | 13.1 | 51 |
| **United States** | **7.6** | |

# Child Poverty, 1997

### *Alphabetically*

| State | Number | Percentage | Rank |
|---|---|---|---|
| Alabama | 260,970 | 23.8 % | 43 |
| Alaska | 31,968 | 16.2 | 20 |
| Arizona | 305,109 | 23.2 | 40 |
| Arkansas | 169,089 | 25.0 | 48 |
| California | 2,223,674 | 24.6 | 45 |
| Colorado | 155,960 | 14.6 | 8 |
| Connecticut | 121,256 | 14.7 | 9 |
| Delaware | 28,193 | 15.4 | 16 |
| District of Columbia | 33,503 | 33.7 | 51 |
| Florida | 775,812 | 21.8 | 36 |
| Georgia | 470,440 | 22.8 | 37 |
| Hawaii | 48,849 | 16.2 | 20 |
| Idaho | 61,496 | 17.3 | 27 |
| Illinois | 564,675 | 17.5 | 29 |
| Indiana | 228,246 | 14.8 | 10 |
| Iowa | 100,262 | 13.7 | 6 |
| Kansas | 109,324 | 15.4 | 16 |
| Kentucky | 229,043 | 23.1 | 39 |
| Louisiana | 316,991 | 26.0 | 49 |
| Maine | 44,122 | 14.9 | 12 |
| Maryland | 194,703 | 14.9 | 12 |
| Massachusetts | 250,244 | 17.0 | 25 |
| Michigan | 468,947 | 18.0 | 31 |
| Minnesota | 167,853 | 13.1 | 5 |
| Mississippi | 188,272 | 24.5 | 44 |
| Missouri | 252,485 | 17.7 | 30 |
| Montana | 49,055 | 21.3 | 35 |
| Nebraska | 57,013 | 12.6 | 3 |
| Nevada | 74,006 | 15.4 | 16 |
| New Hampshire | 30,356 | 10.0 | 1 |
| New Jersey | 302,459 | 14.8 | 10 |
| New Mexico | 139,854 | 27.5 | 50 |
| New York | 1,121,585 | 24.7 | 46 |
| North Carolina | 361,170 | 18.6 | 32 |
| North Dakota | 27,807 | 16.8 | 24 |
| Ohio | 465,752 | 16.0 | 19 |
| Oklahoma | 210,470 | 23.7 | 42 |
| Oregon | 134,932 | 16.3 | 22 |
| Pennsylvania | 482,596 | 16.6 | 23 |
| Rhode Island | 41,893 | 17.3 | 27 |
| South Carolina | 224,380 | 23.0 | 38 |
| South Dakota | 38,270 | 19.0 | 34 |
| Tennessee | 258,288 | 18.9 | 33 |
| Texas | 1,350,837 | 23.6 | 41 |
| Utah | 89,867 | 12.5 | 2 |
| Vermont | 18,244 | 12.7 | 4 |
| Virginia | 286,182 | 17.0 | 25 |
| Washington | 227,904 | 15.2 | 14 |
| West Virginia | 102,253 | 24.7 | 46 |
| Wisconsin | 196,327 | 14.3 | 7 |
| Wyoming | 20,080 | 15.3 | 15 |
| **United States** | **14,113,067** | **19.9** | |

### *Best to Worst*

| State | Number | Percentage | Rank |
|---|---|---|---|
| New Hampshire | 30,356 | 10.0 % | 1 |
| Utah | 89,867 | 12.5 | 2 |
| Nebraska | 57,013 | 12.6 | 3 |
| Vermont | 18,244 | 12.7 | 4 |
| Minnesota | 167,853 | 13.1 | 5 |
| Iowa | 100,262 | 13.7 | 6 |
| Wisconsin | 196,327 | 14.3 | 7 |
| Colorado | 155,960 | 14.6 | 8 |
| Connecticut | 121,256 | 14.7 | 9 |
| Indiana | 228,246 | 14.8 | 10 |
| New Jersey | 302,459 | 14.8 | 10 |
| Maine | 44,122 | 14.9 | 12 |
| Maryland | 194,703 | 14.9 | 12 |
| Washington | 227,904 | 15.2 | 14 |
| Wyoming | 20,080 | 15.3 | 15 |
| Delaware | 28,193 | 15.4 | 16 |
| Kansas | 109,324 | 15.4 | 16 |
| Nevada | 74,006 | 15.4 | 16 |
| Ohio | 465,752 | 16.0 | 19 |
| Alaska | 31,968 | 16.2 | 20 |
| Hawaii | 48,849 | 16.2 | 20 |
| Oregon | 134,932 | 16.3 | 22 |
| Pennsylvania | 482,596 | 16.6 | 23 |
| North Dakota | 27,807 | 16.8 | 24 |
| Massachusetts | 250,244 | 17.0 | 25 |
| Virginia | 286,182 | 17.0 | 25 |
| Idaho | 61,496 | 17.3 | 27 |
| Rhode Island | 41,893 | 17.3 | 27 |
| Illinois | 564,675 | 17.5 | 29 |
| Missouri | 252,485 | 17.7 | 30 |
| Michigan | 468,947 | 18.0 | 31 |
| North Carolina | 361,170 | 18.6 | 32 |
| Tennessee | 258,288 | 18.9 | 33 |
| South Dakota | 38,270 | 19.0 | 34 |
| Montana | 49,055 | 21.3 | 35 |
| Florida | 775,812 | 21.8 | 36 |
| Georgia | 470,440 | 22.8 | 37 |
| South Carolina | 224,380 | 23.0 | 38 |
| Kentucky | 229,043 | 23.1 | 39 |
| Arizona | 305,109 | 23.2 | 40 |
| Texas | 1,350,837 | 23.6 | 41 |
| Oklahoma | 210,470 | 23.7 | 42 |
| Alabama | 260,970 | 23.8 | 43 |
| Mississippi | 188,272 | 24.5 | 44 |
| California | 2,223,674 | 24.6 | 45 |
| New York | 1,121,585 | 24.7 | 46 |
| West Virginia | 102,253 | 24.7 | 46 |
| Arkansas | 169,089 | 25.0 | 48 |
| Louisiana | 316,991 | 26.0 | 49 |
| New Mexico | 139,854 | 27.5 | 50 |
| District of Columbia | 33,503 | 33.7 | 51 |
| **United States** | **14,113,067** | **19.9** | |

# Per Pupil Expenditures in Public Schools, 1997-1998

### *Alphabetically*

| State | Dollars | Rank |
|---|---|---|
| Alabama | $4,849 | 45 |
| Alaska | 8,271 | 5 |
| Arizona | 4,595 | 49 |
| Arkansas | 4,708 | 47 |
| California | 5,644 | 32 |
| Colorado | 5,656 | 30 |
| Connecticut | 8,904 | 2 |
| Delaware | 7,420 | 8 |
| District of Columbia | 8,393 | 4 |
| Florida | 5,552 | 34 |
| Georgia | 5,647 | 31 |
| Hawaii | 5,858 | 27 |
| Idaho | 4,721 | 46 |
| Illinois | 6,242 | 19 |
| Indiana | 6,318 | 18 |
| Iowa | 5,998 | 25 |
| Kansas | 5,727 | 28 |
| Kentucky | 5,213 | 39 |
| Louisiana | 5,188 | 40 |
| Maine | 6,742 | 14 |
| Maryland | 7,034 | 13 |
| Massachusetts | 7,778 | 7 |
| Michigan | 7,050 | 12 |
| Minnesota | 6,388 | 16 |
| Mississippi | 4,288 | 50 |
| Missouri | 5,565 | 33 |
| Montana | 5,724 | 29 |
| Nebraska | 5,958 | 26 |
| Nevada | 5,295 | 37 |
| New Hampshire | 6,156 | 22 |
| New Jersey | 9,643 | 1 |
| New Mexico | 5,005 | 43 |
| New York | 8,852 | 3 |
| North Carolina | 5,257 | 38 |
| North Dakota | 5,056 | 41 |
| Ohio | 6,198 | 21 |
| Oklahoma | 5,033 | 42 |
| Oregon | 6,419 | 15 |
| Pennsylvania | 7,209 | 9 |
| Rhode Island | 7,928 | 6 |
| South Carolina | 5,320 | 36 |
| South Dakota | 4,669 | 48 |
| Tennessee | 4,937 | 44 |
| Texas | 5,444 | 35 |
| Utah | 3,969 | 51 |
| Vermont | 7,075 | 11 |
| Virginia | 6,067 | 23 |
| Washington | 6,040 | 24 |
| West Virginia | 6,323 | 17 |
| Wisconsin | 7,123 | 10 |
| Wyoming | 6,218 | 20 |
| **United States** | **6,189** | |

### *Best to Worst*

| State | Dollars | Rank |
|---|---|---|
| New Jersey | $9,643 | 1 |
| Connecticut | 8,904 | 2 |
| New York | 8,852 | 3 |
| District of Columbia | 8,393 | 4 |
| Alaska | 8,271 | 5 |
| Rhode Island | 7,928 | 6 |
| Massachusetts | 7,778 | 7 |
| Delaware | 7,420 | 8 |
| Pennsylvania | 7,209 | 9 |
| Wisconsin | 7,123 | 10 |
| Vermont | 7,075 | 11 |
| Michigan | 7,050 | 12 |
| Maryland | 7,034 | 13 |
| Maine | 6,742 | 14 |
| Oregon | 6,419 | 15 |
| Minnesota | 6,388 | 16 |
| West Virginia | 6,323 | 17 |
| Indiana | 6,318 | 18 |
| Illinois | 6,242 | 19 |
| Wyoming | 6,218 | 20 |
| Ohio | 6,198 | 21 |
| New Hampshire | 6,156 | 22 |
| Virginia | 6,067 | 23 |
| Washington | 6,040 | 24 |
| Iowa | 5,998 | 25 |
| Nebraska | 5,958 | 26 |
| Hawaii | 5,858 | 27 |
| Kansas | 5,727 | 28 |
| Montana | 5,724 | 29 |
| Colorado | 5,656 | 30 |
| Georgia | 5,647 | 31 |
| California | 5,644 | 32 |
| Missouri | 5,565 | 33 |
| Florida | 5,552 | 34 |
| Texas | 5,444 | 35 |
| South Carolina | 5,320 | 36 |
| Nevada | 5,295 | 37 |
| North Carolina | 5,257 | 38 |
| Kentucky | 5,213 | 39 |
| Louisiana | 5,188 | 40 |
| North Dakota | 5,056 | 41 |
| Oklahoma | 5,033 | 42 |
| New Mexico | 5,005 | 43 |
| Tennessee | 4,937 | 44 |
| Alabama | 4,849 | 45 |
| Idaho | 4,721 | 46 |
| Arkansas | 4,708 | 47 |
| South Dakota | 4,669 | 48 |
| Arizona | 4,595 | 49 |
| Mississippi | 4,288 | 50 |
| Utah | 3,969 | 51 |
| **United States** | **6,189** | |

# QUICK GUIDE TO DATA

## Children in the States * 2001

### HOW TO CALCULATE A PERCENTAGE

"Percent" means per 100; 25 percent means 25 out of 100. One hundred percent means everybody or everything; 0 percent means nobody or nothing. To calculate a percentage you need just two pieces of information: the number in the entire (or total) group and the number in the part of the group you are interested in (the "subgroup").

Divide the number in the subgroup by the number in the total group and then multiply by 100.

(Number in subgroup ÷ Number in total group) x 100

There are 1,257 children in a high school. Of them, 137 are in advanced science classes. You determine what percentage are in the advanced classes this way:

137 ÷ 1,257 = .109 (rounded) x 100 = 10.9%

Use the same approach when dealing with budget figures rather than people.

If a social services agency with a budget of $2,500,000 for the year plans to spend $64,598 on child care, what percentage of the budget will be spent on child care?

64,598 ÷ 2,500,000 = .026 (rounded) x 100 = 2.6%

### HOW TO CALCULATE A RATE

You already know how to calculate one type of rate; a percentage is a rate. Rate simply means the number of things per some other number, usually 100 or 1,000 or some other multiple of 10. A percentage is a rate per 100. Infant mortality rates are calculated per 1,000.

To calculate a rate, you need three pieces of information: the number in the total group (for example, the total number of babies born in a given year), the number in the subgroup you are interested in (such as the number of infants that died that year), and the "per" number – per 100, or 1,000, or 100,000. The "per" number is called a multiplier.

The formula for calculating a rate is:

(Number in subgroup ÷ Number in total group) x multiplier.

In 1987, 9,889 babies were born in Delaware. In that same year, 116 infants died in the state. The infant mortality is the number of infant deaths per 1,000 births. You would calculate Delaware's 1987 infant mortality this way:
(116 ÷ 9,889 = .0117) x 1,000 = 11.7

To calculate the rate you must work with numbers that are large enough to be meaningful. People who regularly work with numbers use this general rule: if the number of people or events or things is less than 30, *do not calculate a rate*. This is because rates based on such small numbers can vary tremendously from year to year and are not considered reliable. For example, if there were 17 infant deaths in your county last year, do not calculate an infant mortality rate.

### HOW TO CALCULATE A RATIO

A ratio is simply one number divided by another. It tells you how much bigger or smaller one number is compared with the other. For example, in 1987 the infant mortality rate among Blacks was 17.9; the rate among Whites was 8.6. The ratio of the Black rate to the White rate is: 17.9 ÷ 8.6 = 2.08 (or 2.1, rounded).

You can compare any two numbers in this way, providing you have the same measure for two groups for the same year (as in the infant mortality example) or for one group in two different years (such as the unemployment rate in your state in 1989 compared with the 1980 rate).

# QUICK GUIDE TO DATA

Children in the States * 2001

## HOW TO CALCULATE CHANGE OVER TIME

When you have data for two or more points in time, you can calculate how much change there was between the first and second times. Sometimes all you need to know is whether the number went up or down or stayed the same. Usually you will want to know the size of the change – that is, the percent by which the number changed. It is very simple to calculate this "rate of change." You need to know only 2 numbers: the number from the earlier point in time and the number from the later point in time. The rate of change is:

[(Number at later time ÷ Number at earlier time) – 1] x 100

The easiest way to do this is with a calculator. That way you'll automatically see if the resulting number is positive (meaning there was an increase over time) or negative (meaning there was a decrease).

The infant mortality rate in Iowa was 11.8 in 1980 and 9.1 in 1987. You would calculate the change this way:
9.1 ÷ 11.8 = 0.7712
0.7712 – 1 = -0.2288
-0.2288 x 100 = -22.9%

This means that the infant mortality rate in Iowa decreased by 22.9 percent between 1980 and 1987.

## HOW TO RANK NUMBERS

Why is it useful to rank numbers? Ranking allows you to say whether one state's children are faring better than another state's or to say that there are 17 states with lower infant mortality than yours. Ranking should be done only when you can compare the same measure of data for each of the geographic areas or groups you are studying.

Ranking involves two steps: putting the numbers in order and assigning a rank to each based on its place in the order. Numbers can be ordered from largest to smallest or from smallest to largest. The "best" number (the highest number for median income would be best; the lowest number would be best for an infant mortality rate) can be assigned a rank of 1, with number 2 going to the second best, and so forth down the list. The worst number would be assigned to the lowest rank.

When two or more numbers in the list are the same, it does not make sense to give them different ranks. Give them the same rank and skip the next rank. If three items have the same rank, give them the same rank and skip the next two ranks.

## CONVERTING PROPORTIONS AND PERCENTAGES

Data can be communicated in a number of ways. If you think your audience might have trouble understanding or feeling moved by percentages, for example, you can use less formal (but still accurate) terms. For example:

| Proportion | Percent | Converts to: |
|---|---|---|
| .10 | 10.0 | 1 in 10 |
| .20 | 20.0 | 1 in 5 |
| .30 | 30.0 | 3 in 10 |
| .40 | 40.0 | 2 in 5 |
| .50 | 50.0 | 1 in 2 |
| .60 | 60.0 | 3 in 5 |
| .70 | 70.0 | 7 in 10 |
| .80 | 80.0 | 4 in 5 |
| .90 | 90.0 | 9 in 10 |

Source: Janet Simons and Donna M. Jablonski, *An Advocate's Guide to Using Data* (Washington, D.C.: Children's Defense Fund 1990).

# SOURCES

## Children in the States | 2001

### HEALTHY START

**Health Insurance Coverage of Children, 1997-1999 (average)**
The national percentage and number of uninsured children under age 19 are from the March 2000 Current Population Survey. The estimated percentage of uninsured children in each state is the average of the percentages of children uninsured during the years 1997 – 1999. Three-year averages are used because of small sample size in some states. The estimated number of uninsured children in each state is calculated by applying that average percentage to the July 1, 1999 Census estimates of the number of children under age 19 in each state. The state estimates will not add to the most recent national number of uninsured children.
Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Current Population Survey, March 1998, 1999, and 2000, and July 1, 1999 state population estimates adjusted for the undercount.
Calculations by the Children's Defense Fund.

**Early Prenatal Care, Low Birthweight, and Teen Birth Rates, 1998**
Percentage of babies born to mothers who received care in the first trimester (first three months of pregnancy).
Percentage of newborns weighing less than 2,500 grams (5lbs., 8oz.) as a percentage of total births.
Number of births to women ages 15 – 19 per 1,000 females in that age group.
Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Center for Health Statistics, *National Vital Statistics Report* 48, no. 3, "Births: Final Data for 1998" (March 28, 2000): Tables 10, 34, and 46.
Calculations by the Children's Defense Fund.

**Infant Mortality, 1998**
The number of infant deaths (before age 1) per 1,000 live births.
Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Center for Health Statistics, *National Vital Statistics Report* 48, no. 11, "Deaths: Final Data for 1998", (July 24, 2000): Table 31.
Calculations by the Children's Defense Fund.

**Immunization Status, 1999**
Estimated vaccination coverage with the 4:3:1:3 series among children ages 19 – 35 months. 4:3:1:3 series refers to the recommended 4 doses of any dipththeria, tetanus, and pertussis vaccine, 3 doses of polio vaccine, 1 dose of any measles-containing vaccine, and 3 doses of Haemophilus influenzae type b vaccine.
Source: Center for Disease Control and Prevention, "National, State, and Urban Area Vaccination Coverage Levels Among Children Ages 19 – 35 Months – United States, 1999," *Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report* 49 no. 26 (July 7, 2000): 585-589.
Ranks calculated by the Children's Defense Fund.

**Health Coverage of Children Under State Programs**
Information on age levels and income-based coverage.
Source: Children's Defense Fund. Retrieved from the Internet at http://www.childrensdefense.org/signthemuphealthy.htm on June 4, 2001.

### HEAD START

**Percent of Mothers in the Labor Force, by State in 1990**
Percentage of mothers with children under age 18 who work or are looking for work outside of the home.
Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, "1990 Census of Population and Housing, STF4."
Calculations by the Children's Defense Fund

**Cost of Public College Tuition vs. Child Care, 2000**
Source: Data on public college tuition costs from U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS), "Fall Enrollment" and "Institutional Characteristics" surveys. *Digest of Education Statistics, 1999.* Available on the Internet at http://nces.ed.gov/pubs2000/digest99/d99t318.html (Washington, DC: NCES, May 2000)
Data for average tuition costs are preliminary data based on fall 1997 enrollments. Data are for the entire academic year and are average charges. Tuition is weighted by the number of full-time-equivalent undergraduates in 1997, but is not adjusted to reflect student residency.
Data on child care costs collected from local resource and referral agencies in a survey by the Children's Defense Fund, during spring 2000. Cost data for the District of Columbia were not available.

## HEAD START (continued)

**Percentage of Eligible Children Receiving Child Care Assistance, 1999**
Under federal law, states may set their income eligibility cutoff level at up to 85 percent of the state's median income (SMI), but may also choose to set it at a lower level.
Sources: Estimates for number of eligible children were generated from the Urban Institute's TRIM3 model. 1999 enrollment data from: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, "New Statistics Show Only Small Percentage of Eligible Families Receive Child Care Help" press release.
Available on the Internet at http://www.acf.dhhs.gov/news/ccstudy2.htm .

**Head Start Enrollment, 2000**
Head Start enrollment figures do not include Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, Outer Pacific, Migrant, or American Indian Programs.
Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Head Start Bureau.

**Maximum Number of Children Allowed Per Caretaker, 2000**
Source: The Center for Career Development in Early Care and Education at Wheelock College, *Child Care Centers: Child/Staff Ratio and Group Size Requirements* (Boston, MA: 2000).

**State Requirements on Early Childhood Training for Child Care Providers, 2000**
Training requirements are determined by the states since there is currently no federal law in the United States. "Family child care" refers to one provider legally caring for one or more unrelated children in the provider's residence. For some states, the issue of whether family care providers are required to receive training is not applicable because the state does not regulate this type of caregiver.
Source: Sheri L. Azer and Paula Bowie, *Training Requirements in Child Care Licensing Regulations: 2000* (Boston, MA: The Center for Career Development in Early Care and Education at Wheelock College, 2000).

**Mean Annual Salary of Child Care Workers, 1999**
Source: 1999 State Occupational Employment and Wage Estimates, Bureau of Labor Statistics.
Available on the Internet at http://stats.bls.gov/oes/1999/oessrcst.htm .

## SAFE START

**Firearm Deaths of Children and Teens Ages 0 – 19, by manner, 1998**
Total firearm deaths and homicide firearm deaths exclude firearm deaths by legal (police or corrections) intervention and deaths by air rifles.
Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Center for Health Statistics, unpublished tabulations, Table III: Deaths from 282 selected causes.
Calculations by the Children's Defense Fund

**Gun Control Laws**
Handgun Control, Inc. 1999
Update by the Children's Defense Fund

**Disproportionate Minority Confinement, 1997**
Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Juvenile Offenders and Victims, 1999 National Report (September 1999), p. 194.

**Child Abuse & Neglect, 1999**
Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration on Children, Youth and Families, *Child Maltreatment 1999*. (Washington DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 2001).
Notes: North Dakota did not report numbers of substantiated or indicated cases, but rather reported the number of children needing services (1,284).
Ohio reported 28,313 children as needing services, which are not included in the total for the state.
In Pennsylvania, most neglect cases are not classified as child maltreatment and therefore are not included in this number.
Calculations by the Children's Defense Fund.

## EDUCATION

**Reading Classes with Fewer than 20 Pupils, 1998**
Source: U.S. Department of Education, "National Center for Education Statistics," NAEP 1998 Reading, Summary Data Tables; Table T068101, in XSR1TCH.PDF. Available at http://nces.ed.gov/.

**Fourth Graders Reading Below Proficiency, 1998**
Source: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, National Center for Education Statistics, "NAEP Report Care for the Nation and the States" (March 1999): Table 5.3.

**Student to Teacher Ratio, 1998**
U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, *Digest of Education Statistics 2000* (2001): Table 67.

**Percentage of Public School Teachers Lacking Major or Minor Degree in Science, Math, and English, 1993-94**
U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, "SASS by State: 1993-94 Schools and Staffing Survey. Selected results." (1996):: Tables 3.4, 3.5, and 3.6.

**High School Completion Rate, 1997-99**
U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, "Dropout Rates in the United States: 1999" (2000): Table 5.
Calculations by the Children's Defense Fund.

**Expenditures per Pupil, 1997-98**
U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, *Digest of Education Statistics 2000* (2001): Table 169.

## FAIR START

**Number of Children, 1999**
Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, at http://www.census.gov/population/estimates/state/st-99-09.txt .

**Number of Children in Poverty, 1997**
Number and percentage of children under age 18 who are living below the federal poverty line, which in 1997 was $12,802 for a family of three. U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, at http://www.census.gov/hhs/poverty/threshld/thresh97.html .
Calculations by the Children's Defense Fund.

**Welfare Caseload**
Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Office of Family Assistance, http://www.acf.dhhs.gov/news/stats/aug-dec.htm retrieved from the Internet on March 8, 2001.
Calculations by Children's Defense Fund.

**Food Stamp Participation, FY1996 and FY1999**
Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Food and Consumer Service, unpublished tabulations from Fiscal Year QC Databases.

**Maximum Monthly Cash Benefit Allowed, January 2000**
Source: U.S. House of Representatives, Committee on Ways & Means, 2000 Green Book Table 7-10, http://aspe.hhs.gov/2000gb/sec7txt downloaded on March 7, 2001.

**Supplemental Food Program for Women, Infants, and Children; School Lunch Program; School Breakfast Program; Child and Adult Care Food Program (CACFP); and Summer Food Program Participation Rates, FY2000**
School Lunch program participation rates include all children receiving a subsidy for lunch, including children receiving free, reduced-price, and full-price lunches.
Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Food and Consumer Service.
Calculations by the Children's Defense Fund.

## AVAILABLE FUNDS

**Total State Budget Balance for FY 2000**
Source: National Association of State Budget Officers, *The Fiscal Survey of the States: December 2000* (2000): Table A-11.

**Available Tobacco Settlement Funds, 2001**
National Association of Attorneys General, Annual Payments to Each State (November 16, 1998). Available on the Internet at http://www.naag.org/tobac/yearly.rtf .

**Unspent Children's Health Insurance Funds, September 2000**
Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Health Care Financing Administration [HCFA-2124-N], RIN 0938-AK52. State Children's Health Insurance Program (SCHIP); Redistribution and Continued Availability of Unexpended SCHIP funds From the Appropriation for FY1998.

**Uncommitted (Unobligated) TANF Funds, FY1997-FY2000**
Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families. Office of Financial Services. Table A – Combined Federal Funds Spent in FY2000 Through the 4th Quarter Temporary Assistance To Needy Families (TANF) Program. Combined Spending in FY2000 from All Federal TANF Grants For FYs 97, 98, 99, and 2000, at http://www.acf.dhhs.gov/programs/ofs/data/q400/TableApg1.htm (Retrieved from the Internet on July 3, 2001.)

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